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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.81.

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May 4, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 91
Humidity

May 4, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 79
Humidity

7933: 日四廿月三

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1918.

大拜禮 號四月五英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
14 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

BRITISH FRONT ADVANCED IN A LOCAL ENTERPRISE.

ENEMY'S LOSSES ESTIMATED AT 350,000 IN PRESENT BATTLE.

Reciprocal Artillery Fighting.

London, May 2.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We repulsed a raid in the neighbourhood of Sebatereus. Otherwise there has only been reciprocal artillery fighting.

Good Work by British Aviators.

London, May 2.
Sir Douglas Haig reporting on aviation says:—The unfavourable weather on May 1 only permitted short reconnaissances and bombing at a very low height. None of our machines are missing. We dropped a ton of bombs on railway station sidings at Thionville on May 2, where a burst was observed, and on Carabutte Works where a fire was started. Several bursts were also observed on barracks and railway station sidings. All our machines returned.

Congratulations for the Second Army.

London, May 2.
Sir Douglas Haig, congratulating the Commander of the Second Army, mentions the Twenty-Ninth Division which by gallant action north of Lys in the early days of the Lys battle, maintained their fine fighting record; also the Thirty-Fourth Division for many gallant actions around Armentieres and Baillieu and their withdrawal from Armentieres in circumstances of exceptional difficulty. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig further mentions the Thirty-Third Division for their splendid fight on April 14 and for their gallant actions in the earlier days of the Lys battle when the enemy was pressing his advance strongly.

A Successful Local Enterprise.

London, May 2.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the evening of May 2, states:—Early this morning the Germans heavily bombed, with high explosive shells, to the west of Marais and the area around Viller-Bretonneux. There has been no infantry action, possibly with the purpose of practicing barrages, and with a view to an early resumption of the offensive. We have been profiting by the lull to prepare to meet any fresh enemy effort. During the day of May 1 we carried out, south of the Ancre, a successful local enterprise, advancing our front over a width of nearly half-a-mile to a depth of four hundred yards. The weather has improved and our airmen are doing deadly work over the enemy's positions.

French Progress at Hangard Wood.

London, May 2.
A French communique states:—There has been rather great reciprocal activity north and south of the Aves. We have appreciably progressed in Hangard Wood and have captured Baune Wood, south-west of Mailly Baineval, taking thirty prisoners and capturing five machine guns. There is artillery fighting between Parroy Forest and the Vosges.

Estimated Number of Enemy Troops Engaged.

London, May 2.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters telegraphing on May 2, states:—Under the German blows the Allied Armies have been welded together as never before. There is now no point in the junction at which the Germans can thrust. The process of welding the two armies together is complete but will not stop there. Franco-British Divisions will be moved about the solidly-knitted front at the wish of our High Command, as freely as the German Divisions. Against the enemy's territorial gains must be set the fact that he had to engage 140 divisions in five weeks. A considerable number of these have been twice engaged and some even three times. Adding these reappearances there is a total of 188 engagements of divisions equivalent to a mass of two and-a-half millions of men, whom the enemy has already put into the battle. As the German divisions are never withdrawn until they have suffered severe loss, on an average 2,500, it is reasonable to reckon the enemy's losses since the beginning of the battle at not less than 350,000. The Germans began the offensive with a reserve of 850,000 in depots in France and Home. Behind these is only the 1920 class consisting of youths half of which are under eighteen years. The enemy's genuine fighting reserve is thus half exhausted before he has covered anything like half the distance to the goal. The reckless employment of divisions left him with a total of sixty-six out of 206 in France which have not yet been engaged. Of these, twelve are Landsturm divisions which cannot be used for the purpose of the offensive. The Germans thus can have little hope that the remaining sixty divisions will accomplish what the first 140 failed to achieve. Already the German staff must be anxiously realising that their reserves of fresh troops are no greater than those under General Foch.

Allied Officers Confident.

London, May 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that M. Henri Bidon, the distinguished military critic of the journal *Debate*, has just returned from the front, and has given Reuter a most encouraging account of the position. He says that the last time he visited the front was just after the capture of Kemmel Hill. He found some gloom at the possible consequences of its loss, but when he returned he was delighted to find a spirit of utmost confidence among Allied officers and men resulting in the magnificent manner in which the Germans were held up. M. Bidon said that Tuesday was a grand day for the Allies and was praver to the Germans than the loss of Kemmel was to the Allies. M. Bidon concluded that never before had he seen such real comradeship and mutual esteem between Allies as since the beginning of this battle when the French and British fought and died together.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

Operations Resumed East of The Jordan.

London, May 2.
A Palestine official message states:—We resumed operations to the east of the Jordan on May 1. While the infantry attacked the enemy at the foot of the hills south-west and south of Esalt, Australian mounted troops entered the village taking thirty-three Germans and 317 Turkish prisoners. During these operations a mounted brigade, which watched the crossings of the Jordan at Jisraddamir, was attacked and forced back by a superior enemy who crossed the river during the night. Horse artillery batteries, supporting the brigade in most difficult country, were obliged to abandon their guns. The necessary support for the detached brigade was immediately forthcoming. The operations are proceeding. We repulsed local attacks at several points on the west of the Jordan.

DELHI CONFERENCE OPENED.

Indian Chiefs Generous Offers.

London, May 2.
The Press Bureau announces that the Viceroy opened the Delhi Conference on April 27, it being attended by a dozen princes, the non-official Legislative Councilors and about one hundred representatives of all shades of opinion from all the provinces. The Home Rule group protested against the non-inclusion of Mrs. Besant, but failed to secure the Conference's approval. The Conference approved of the continuance of voluntary recruitment and the formation of Publicity and Employment Bureaux, and also recommended that measures be taken to encourage the consumption of local products, develop shipbuilding and the production of foodstuffs and other war requirements. The Conference showed a large measure of appreciation of the situation and a desire to furnish further assistance to the Empire's cause. As a result of these measures it is hoped that half a million recruits will be obtained during the year. The Chiefs offers of men and money were most cordial and generous.

POST-WAR TRADE.

Continuation of the Committee's Report.

London, May 2.
The report issued by the Committee, presided over by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, on the question of post-war trade, the first part of which appears in the earlier Telegrams, deals with the question of enemy countries getting materials after the war. The Report says that to attempt to prevent this would raise questions of great international difficulty. Moreover, the Committee have the gravest doubts whether such prohibition could be made practically effective. It is also desirable that interference with our export trade should be limited to cases where public interest requires it. The Report mentions that the supply of all kinds of wool is likely to be insufficient for the requirements of the world, particularly merino, for which Germany and Austria are practically dependent upon Australia and South Africa. The Committee considers it of the greatest importance that joint measures should be devised with the Dominions to secure the control of their output of all kinds of wool immediately after the war. The Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Iron and Steel Trade Committee that no raw materials should be permitted immediately after the war to be despatched to present enemy countries from the mineral resources under British control. The Committee states that there are certain raw materials the supply of which is likely to be sufficient to meet the world's requirements, and it has been suggested that the Allies might jointly purchase the available supplies of these. The Committee points out, however, that the situation is radically altered when it becomes a question of supplying raw materials not to manufacturers on Government work but to manufacturers who are working on a competitive basis for Home and Foreign markets. The Committee recommends the restriction as regards the export from the United Kingdom of cotton yarn, wool tops, worsted, mohair and coal and expresses the opinion that it will be also necessary to regulate the export of coal and machinery. The Report says that in the event of the Dominions finding it impossible to adopt the Committee's suggestions it might be represented to the Dominions that they could assist by imposing a heavy export duty to prevent enemy countries and take precautions to prevent purchase by neutrals on account of such countries.

NEW FOUNDLAND'S CONSCRIPTION BILL.

London, May 2.
Reuter's correspondent at St. John's, Newfoundland, says that the Legislative Council has unanimously agreed to the Second reading of the Conscription Bill.

UKRAINIAN RADA OVERTHROWN.

London, May 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Berlin that the Peasant Deputies overthrew the old Ukrainian Rada and the Government. The New Government immediately adhered to the Brest-Litovsk peace.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Threatened with Dissolution.

London, May 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs that the Prussian Diet, by 235 votes to 183, has rejected a Social Democratic motion to restore the equal suffrage clause in the Electoral Reform Bill, but resolved by 232 to 183 in favour of plural voting. The Minister, Herr Friedberg, hinted at the possibility of the Government dissolving the Diet if the situation was not eased.

DUTCH-INDIES SHIPPING.

London, May 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Minister for the Colonies, has telegraphed to the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies that shipping to America can be resumed on May 1.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY.

London, May 1.
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that Baron Goto, in his interview with Reuter's correspondent, added that Japan sought the friendship, co-operation and assistance of China. Japan must encourage and assist in the reorganisation of Russia. She would maintain peace in the Far East and help her neighbours and friends to the limit of her capacity.

SEIN FEINERS AND NATIONALISTS.

Quarrelling Over A Bye-Election.

London, May 3.
The alliance between Sein Feiners and Nationalists promises not to be long lived. A quarrel broke out on the subject of the bye-election of East Cavan which the Sein Feiners persist in contesting despite Nationalist remonstrances. Thirty Nationalist Members of Parliament are to speak there on May 5 in opposition to Mr. Griffiths, the Sinn Fein candidate. Mr. Dillon, speaking at Bailieborough, yesterday, said that the Nationalists were in no way responsible for the unhappy situation which had now arisen. If the spirit exhibited by the Sinn Fein leaders in making this indecent attempt to capture the seat, prevailed, national unity was impossible and the imposition of conscription would be facilitated. Mr. De Valera visited the Bishop of Kilmore yesterday in connection with the latter's suggestion of a compromise regarding East Cavan.

AMERICA'S WAR PROGRAMME.

Expediting the Training and Increasing the Army.

London, May 3.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, the War Department's programme presented by Mr. Baker, the Secretary for War, to the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, involves expediting the training of men and increasing the army as rapidly as all conditions will allow. Mr. Baker has declined to discuss the numbers of the proposed army, because a specific number implies a limit which will solely depend on the available resources which are constantly increasing.

SERIOUS AUSTRIAN STRIKE.

London, May 3.
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that the Gracow strike in the Dombrows coal fields is the most serious of any outbreak during Austrian occupation. It began on April 5 and speedily extended to the whole of the coalfield. The most severe repressing measures of the Austrian authorities were unavailing. They finally suspended the entire passenger traffic on the railways.

GERMANS OCCUPY SEBASTOPOL.

London, May 2.
A German wireless official message says:—We broke the resistance of the enemy before Sebastopol and occupied the town.

AUSTRIA'S TROUBLES WITH ZIONISTS.

London, May 2.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that according to a telegram from Vienna the Austrian authorities have closed all Zionist headquarters and meeting places at Gracow and are arresting many Socialist Zionists, including students. The Jewish Bureau remarks that the occurrences shed a singular light on the Austrian semi-official declaration that the Government is favourably disposed towards Zionism.

AN APPEAL TO IRELAND.

London, May 3.
A member of the American Mission now in London, in an article in the *Irish Independent*, appeals to the people of Ireland to help in the great crusade the American nation has undertaken. The article says that America is grieved and amazed that Irishmen have not long since proved that conscription is unnecessary, and contrasts the high feeling in Ireland with the voluntary privations of Americans on behalf of others whose need is greater. It says that Americans refuse to believe that Irishmen wish to be regarded as partners of the Prussian and Turk.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Reports Regarding State Acquisition.

London, May 3.
The *Daily Chronicle* states that the reports of the three Commissions appointed to investigate into the financial aspect of State acquisition of the liquor trade will be published to-day. The report regarding England and Wales is unanimous but not those referring to Scotland and Ireland. The cost of the acquisition of breweries and licensed houses in England and Wales is estimated at between 350 and 400 millions sterling which would be remunerative to the State.

THE PREMIER AND THE IRISH HOME RULE QUESTION.

London, May 2.
Replying to a memorial signed by over 80,000 Irish residents in Britain favouring the immediate self-government of Ireland, the Premier says:—There is no object which I have more close at heart than to assist in composing this ancient controversy. I am bound to say, however, that difficulties which are efficiently great have not been rendered easier of settlement by the challenge of the supremacy of the United Kingdom's Parliament in that sphere which has always been regarded as properly belonging to it by all advocates of Home Rule, which has recently been issued by the Nationalist Party and the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in concert with the leaders of Sinn Fein.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dated May 3, states:—

Canton Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co.'s report (April 6):—Stock—4,000 Bales. Since our last report of 23rd March our market has not been so active for Lyons but a fair business has been done. For America more activity was shown and resulted in about 1,200 bales being settled. Exchange which was very firm at the beginning of the fortnight under review has declined and at the close is quoted about 14 per cent. lower than our last quotations. Waste.—No business has transpired and the price is again lower.

Cotton Yarn.—Our market continued depressed and only a very limited business has been transacted at an appreciable decline in rates. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$175/207. No. 12s at \$185/210. No. 16s at \$210/220. No. 20s at \$215/245. Arrivals 5,500 bales. Sales 1,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 10,000 bales. Bargeins 14,000 bales.

Woolens.—No business doing. Raw Cottons.—Market is decidedly weaker and values have declined \$3/5 per picul all round. Nominal quotations for Indian Cotton are \$51/81 and for China descriptions \$53/84 per picul.

Metals.—Market remains dull and listless. A few lots of rails have been done from spot, at higher prices. Tinplates have shown firmness and there are advances to \$24/5 per box a rise of \$4 to \$8. Steel Bars are quiet.

Flour Market report.—Stock: About 170,000 sacks. Market steady. Quotations: Japanese 2nd Patent \$3.66 per sack. Japanese 3rd Patent \$3.66 per sack. Japanese Straight \$3.66 per sack. Shanghai Flour \$3.65 per sack. Australian No. 1 \$3.76 per sack. Australian No. 2 \$3.70 per sack. Australian No. 3 \$3.65 per sack. Sugar.—Market firm.

HALF A MILLION ESTATE.

Fortunes Made from Ships, Nurseries and Medicines.

Three large estates have been left by men who made their fortunes from shipping, flowers, fruit and vegetables, and medicine. Mr. Julius Ernst Guthrie, of Kewwick, York, chairman of the West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Co., and of other steamship companies, left \$577,138. Mr. Walter Tice, Ware, of Barrow Castle, Englishcombe, near Bath, owner of extensive nurseries, left \$37,092, with bequests to servants and charities; and Mr. Wm. Ralph Dodd, Barton Grange, Chesham, senior director of Messrs. Allen and Hanbury, Ltd., left \$72,480.

Miss Elizabeth Hall, of Biblesdale Place, Preston, who left estate valued at \$41,058, bequeathed nearly \$5,000 to various charities and also made bequests to servants.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY,
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW,
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

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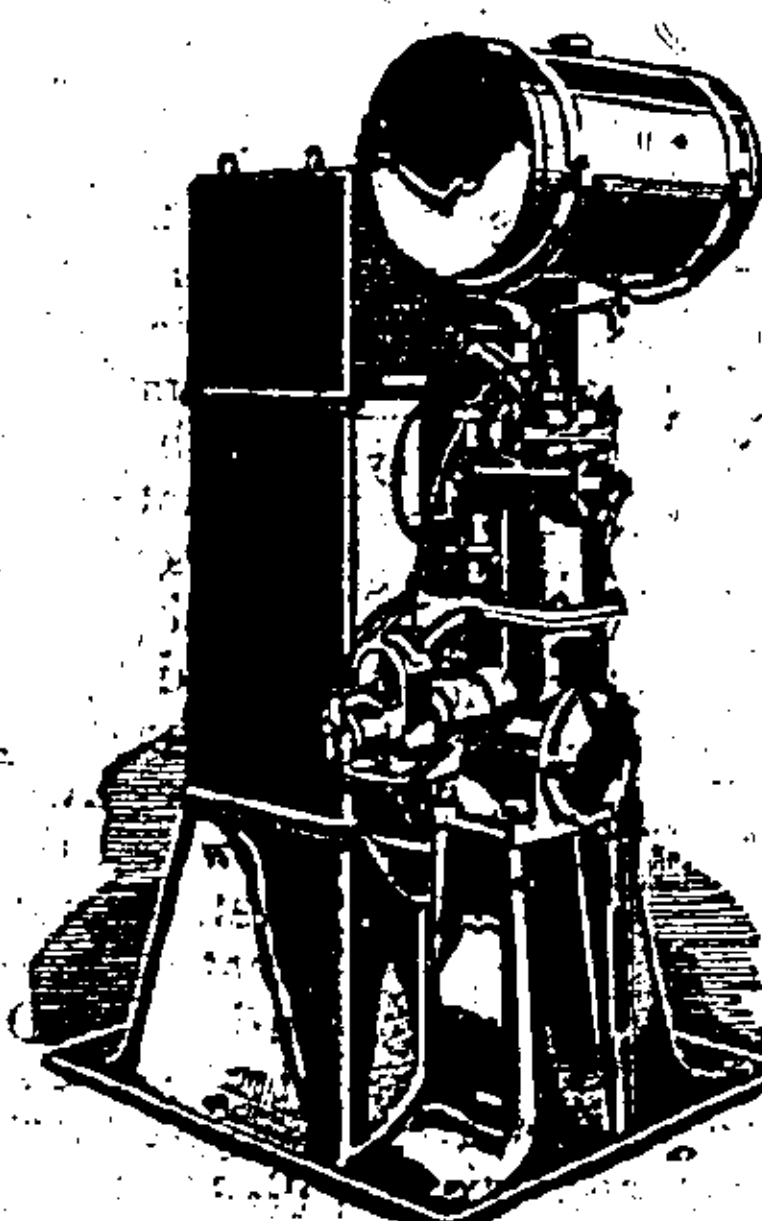
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"	10	.50
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"	50	1.85
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"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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GENERAL NEWS.

Women Demand Trousers.

Copenhagen, February 22.—
Women conductors and guards
on the Bivar railway want to
wear trousers instead of skirts.
They have sent a petition to the
authorities demanding that the
trousers must be supplied at once,
as their skirts are worn out
and repairs are practically im-
possible, owing to the scarcity of
cotton thread.

New Chinese Naval Post.

The Government is con-
templating the creation of a new post
in the navy which will be next in
importance to the Commander-
in-Chief of the Navy. In recog-
nition of his meritorious services
in assisting the Government
troops in the recapture of Chang-
sha, Tu Hsi-kai, Commander of
the Second Squadron will be
appointed to the post. As the
Headquarters of the Commander-
in-Chief of the Navy is in Shang-
hai, the Headquarters of the new
Assistant-Commander will be
established at Hankow.—Peking
Daily News.

Ju-Jitsu in Court.

London, March 1.—An exciting
incident occurred yesterday at
Newcastle-on-Tyne Municipal
Tribunal when a millwright who
had been fined \$5 for losing 170
hours between October 9 and
January 29, assailed the presiding
Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Bailey, and the
workmen's assessor, Mr. G. B.
Wilson. The man used very
abusive language and was or-
dered to leave the court, but refused
and declared that he would not
pay. He was taken out of court
by an usher, but broke away and
rushed to the bench, where he
attacked Mr. Wilson, who threw
him to the floor. In an instant
he was on his feet again and seized
Mr. Bailey by the arm. The
latter, by a clever judo effort,
threw the man, and a constable
arriving at this moment he was
handcuffed and led away. Two
bottles of beer were found in the
man's pockets.

Guard of Kings Dies in London.

London, February 25.—One of
the most famous of British detec-
tives, and a man who probably
knew more about the international
political underground world of
London than any other man of
his time, died recently, in the
person of William Malville. An
Irishman from Kerry, he joined
the force as an ordinary police
constable, and in his progress to
the chief superintendence of
the "Criminal Investigation
Department" at New Scotland
Yard he had to deal with dynamite
and anarchist plotters through-
out very troubled times. A type
of the straight, up-to-date detective,
employing modern methods, he
was never afraid to adopt any
new idea that would help him in
the successful carrying out of his
work. He always recognized the
power and usefulness of the press
in criminal investigations, and he
was never "given away" by any
journalist.

Law Makes Doctors Rich.

London, Feb. 6.—One result
of the British Health Insurance
act, which provides medical at-
tendance in return for a small
weekly assessment, has been to
make some of the official
physicians very prosperous. This
fact, shown in the annual report
of the "London Insurance Act
Committee," is in marked con-
tradiction to the gloomy prop-
hecies of the doctors when the
law was under discussion in Par-
liament—most of the professional
legion then being that it
would "beggars" the medical
men. London doctors during the
last five years have received over
\$11,000,000 under the health
insurance scheme. In one case
the sum was over \$15,000 a
year; in three other cases, over
\$10,000 and in thirty-three
other cases, over \$5,000 a year.
This is in addition to what-
ever the physician may earn
through his regular practice.
In the same period the official
diagnosticians have averaged over
\$500 a year from filling prescrip-
tions. The London committee's
report speaks of the "medicine
habit" as very prevalent in the
London district. "If only peo-
ple could be converted from his
medicine habit," says the com-
mittee, "much good might be
done with the money in other far
more useful directions."

GENERAL NEWS.

Death of Mr. Alan Lupton.
The death is announced of Mr. Alan Lupton, chairman of Messrs. H. R. Baines and Co., Ltd., proprietors of the *Graphic*, *Daily Graphic*, and *Bytander*. He was 73 years of age. Mr. Lupton joined the company in 1907, and became chairman last year. He was a member of the Coaching Club and the Four-in-Hand Club, and his admirably matched and trained teams were always admired at meetings in the park. During the war he had assisted the Remount Department.

A Farmer's Lucky Find.
A farmer at Fengtsai Tsun, outside Tungshihmen, while working on his farm dug out an iron chest several days ago. When opened, the chest was found to contain eight pieces of fine porcelain ware, which were referred to a connoisseur, who pronounced them to be some of the finest ones he had ever seen. He further pointed out that there were the product of the kiln of the Ming dynasty. Among the eight pieces there were four plain bowls and four decorated tea pots. A foreigner is reported to be bargaining with the farmer for the possession of his find and it is said that five thousand dollars are being asked for as the price of the porcelain.—*Peking Daily News*

Tang Chi-yao's Circular.
General Tang Chi-yao, Tachun of Yunnan, has addressed an urgent telegram to all the leaders in the Southwest, pointing out the necessity of an union of all the provinces which have declared either their autonomy or independence against the Central Government; otherwise their object to maintain the Provisional Constitution can never be attained. He suggests the following persons to organize a new Government, and requests that, if approved, each province will send him a telegram:—General Li Yuan-hung shall be elected President of the Chinese Republic, General Feng Kuo-ching, Vice President, General Tsen Chu-huan, Prime Minister, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Minister of Finance, General Lu Yang-tung, Minister of War, Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Minister of Navy, Dr. Wang Chung-hui or Mr. Chang Yao-tung, Minister of Justice, Mr. Sun Hung-yi, Minister of Interior, General Li Lieh-chun, Chief of the General Staff.

Psychology Test on Girl.
Baltimore, March 18.—Medical and surgical experts at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and particularly a United States Army Surgeon who is taking a special course of study at that institution with reference to the effect of gun-shot wounds, are watching the condition of Margaret Bamberger, a maid at the institution, who was shot three times yesterday by Lee Earlinger, her sweetheart. They believe that the results in the case will help to prove or disprove on interesting psychological theory. The theory, according to statements made by the physicians, is that if the young woman truly loves the man who shot her she probably will die, while if she does not love him she will have a better chance for life. The reasoning in the first instance is that the mental depression caused by the fact that one she loved had injured her would prove to be too great, in addition to the shock of her injuries. If she does not love him, her hate for him, the doctors said, would naturally cause her fighting instincts to be aroused and she would battle for life.

BANK ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT.

Full details of how three automobile bandits held up the Yokohama Specie Bank in San Francisco at 4.50 o'clock on March 19, stole \$10,489 in currency and silver and a day's collection of checks amounting to \$13,017, locked eighteen employees and officials, including three women, in the vault and escaped, have been received in Tokyo. It is reported that one of the bandits was arrested in southern California a few days ago.

The robbers abandoned their automobile because it was out of gasoline.

NOTICES.

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GO TO MAKE UP
AN IDEAL INSTRUMENT
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AND ARE BACKED

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DON'T FIGHT
AGAINST
DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

In their haste the trio overlooked thousands of dollars in gold besides a large amount of silver which was awaiting shipment to China.

In their flight they abandoned the automobile, a car registered to a Dr. T. S. Higgins. The machine was stolen from a garage.

At rifle and revolver points, the men herded the bank people into the counting room, and while the group were compelled to lie on the floor with a rifle pointed at them, one of the gang ran to the vault and seized the paper money.

The second man then marched the whole party to the vault and ordered them in. Sub-Manager T. Dugura pleaded that two of the officials who knew the combination should be allowed to remain outside, lest those jammed within the safe should suffocate before relief could come. This the robbers agreed to and Dugura and Assistant Manager T. Tannekawa were hustled to the bank basement, while the vault door was locked on the persons within.

The officials downstairs remained there until Policeman Patrick Phelan arrived with the janitor, James O'Grady, who had run out of the bank when the robbers appeared. The vault was opened in five or ten minutes and the inmates released.

The three robbers drove up in the automobile to the Commercial street side entrance of the bank shortly before 5 o'clock. They went directly into the bank, and there in the lobby commenced to adjust long black cloth masks, not observing the janitor, who stood on a ladder cleaning a window.

He had seen them drive up, but did not notice what they were about. O'Grady ran down the ladder when he saw what was up and ran out of the door looking for the police.

The other bandits made right into the counting room and the manager's office at right of the side lobby. Both were then masked and wore long tan overcoats. Dugura and Tannekawa were ordered out into the counting room, while the clerks and tellers, some in their cages, clearing up the day's business, were quickly commanded to throw

up their hands and line up in the office corner. The bandits were busy emptying their weapons, and the only delay in the programme occurred when appeal was made to the third man to permit some one to remain outside of the vault. They had rushed around and pulled down all of the window shades to prevent being observed.

The entire force inside the bank was kept under guard all the time the third man was busy in the vault. He rushed in quickly and grabbed from the shelves the packages of bills, and quickly tore out of the side door through which the three had entered.

This left the guard over the bank employee alone with them. He was as sharp as the two companions and marched all of them rapidly across the room, after ordering the crowd to get to their feet. The vault was a small one, barely big enough to contain the group. They were literally jammed into the place, and the door was closed upon them by one of the bank men, who was permitted to stay outside.

There they remained until the janitor returned with the policeman.

The robbers had compelled one of the bank men to open the inner door of the vault, which was locked. The great heavy doors were open, as the business of the day was not finished.

As soon as the party were released, alarm was sent to Central Police Headquarters. Detectives found no trace of the bandits except the abandoned car, in which was a cotton sack, presumably to be used to carry off the loot, a khaki overcoat similar to that worn by the robbers in the bank and two hats, for which the robbers had substituted checkered caps, one of which was also recovered.

Captain of Detectives Duncan Matheson questioned A. S. Fraser, day watchman of the bank, last night at police headquarters owing to Fraser's absence from the bank at the time of the holdup. Fraser showed that he was at police headquarters at 3.30 o'clock with Captain of Police Daniel O'Brien. He returned to the bank and remained there until the day's money had been placed in the vault and then went home, according to his daily routine.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET.—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED 4 ROOMED FLAT on the Peak from middle May for three months. Apply Box 1330 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on Shamshien, CANTON. LUSTLEIGH 57 The Peak. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon. Apply to—

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WANTED.

WANTED.—Gentleman to share FURNISHED FLAT in Kowloon. Apply Box 1388 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

LOST.

LOST.—From 6, Babington Path a large SIAMESE MALE CAT. Finder will be rewarded. Apply R. L. Bridger, Lane, Crawford & Co.

LOST.

LOST.—A GOLD SIGNET RING bearing initial J. M. at the Race Course, Happy Valley, on May 1st, between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. Please return to "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

LOST.—In Kowloon, a LIVER DOG, answers to the name of "MAX." Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, No. 1, Cransby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—YACHT containing cabin with dingy etc. Apply Box No. 1391 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—SMALL CAR. Two seater. Four cylinders Magneto ignition. Latest model. Electric light. Electric starter. Generator and Horn. Economical. New. Reasonable price. Post Office Box 463.

FOR SALE.—ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well built, FOUR ROOMED HOUSE with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to D. V. Stevenson, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

FOR SALE.—Only \$250 PEARL THREAD NECKLACE \$25 PEARL EARRINGS, Real Russian PEARLS. Apply from 12 to 3 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. to Lieutenant, of Russian Navy Snarski, Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

FOR SALE.—Complete Set, latest edition ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA in neat travelling case. Books and case in excellent condition; practically unused. Bargain if taken at once. Further particulars please apply Box No. 1389 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.

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4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1169.

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MOSQUITO LOTION.
Acts as a preventative against bites and allays irritation caused by Insect Stings.

LAVENDER AMMONIA.
A little in the morning bath is invigorating and refreshing.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.
(Prepared from the formula of a very Eminent Professor of Tropical Medicine). Instantly relieves the irritation and cures after a few applications.

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THE PHARMACY.
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We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE" \$5.55 per case ex store.

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168 Des Voeux Road Central, 3 blocks West of Cent. Market. KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Voeux Road, West.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

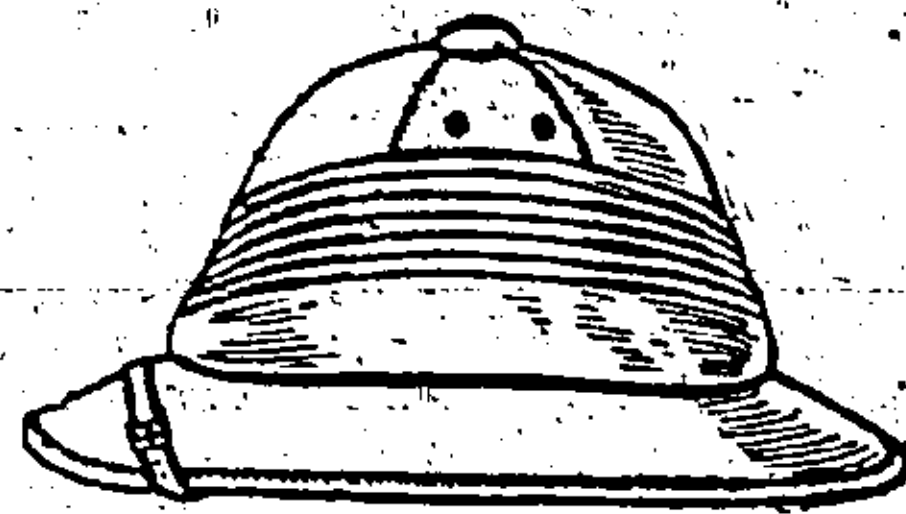
APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology and Therapeutics. A course of 100 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 between the hours of 4-5 P.M. on any day except SATURDAY. Applications should reach the Registrar not later than May 6th.

NOTICES.

SUN HATS.

\$8.50

\$12.00



\$10.00

\$13.00

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BY TRESS, ELLWOOD & CHRISTY.
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A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

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NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of six shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 1919 for shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January 1909 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masters, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

Mr. U. SUGA 8 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mr. H. MORITA Daddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 84 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to—

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
P.O. Box 431.
or to **KELLY & WALSH**
Chater Road.

SODIUM TUNGSTATE FOR SALE.

PURCHASABLE FROM "THE HUNG HING MINING CO." No. 24, 1st floor, YAN CHAI STREET, CANTON, CHINA.

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4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2098. HONGKONG.

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By Appointment.
An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1918.

EUROPEAN NEUTRALS AND PEACE.

The position and attitude of the neutral nations in Europe have again sprung into prominence by the requisitioning of the Dutch ships by the Allies—an action rendered absolutely necessary by the existing state of affairs and one perfectly compatible with International Law. Probably it is not wrong to suppose that in the neutral States of Europe there are a considerable number of people who would welcome the cessation of hostilities on any terms whatever, without regard to the future. Peace will undoubtedly be a victory in one sense or the other; in the sense of the Entente or in the sense of Germany. And neutrals ought to ask themselves how either would affect their own countries, and in which sense they desire that their countries shall be affected. We may consider for a moment how peace in the German sense would affect European neutrals, and what it is therefore that those neutrals who may desire a German peace are really desiring for themselves. Let us assume that Germany now obtains peace and that she gets everything which at this time of day she can possibly hope to get. There are certain things which she cannot get, and which no one in Germany, putting aside obvious fanatics out of touch with realities, hopes to get. She can get nothing at sea; the sea and all that the sea means will be common to all to the end. She cannot conquer France, Britain, or the United States; that is obvious. She cannot break the Allied lines in France and Flanders. These things are certainties. It is a probability almost amounting to a certainty that she cannot conquer Italy either. These are the things she cannot do. The things that she might hope to do, (we must not be understood to mean that she can do them),—the thing that would constitute a German victory—are the formation of a solid Central European block, including what is left of Turkey; the inclusion in this block in some form or other of some part or parts of Russia; dominion in the Balkans to rearrange them as she pleases. The binding forces of the block would be primarily economic. Particularly in this view of the large party which aims at the inclusion of Russia in the block, and already we have heard the catch word Hamburg-Vladivostok. This is the most that the most enthusiastic German can hope for. It entails therefore abandonment of a considerable section of German hopes. There are no circumstances under which Germany could retain Belgium and North France. Put it at the very worst for the Entente and the very best for Germany; still Germany cannot meet the threat of an economic boycott from overseas. If the very worst came to the very worst for the Entente, still Germany, if she is to revive, would have to buy off Britain and America; and part of the price—Britain can exact what price she likes—would be North France and Belgium. No competent person of course supposes that things are going to take this course, just as no one in Britain meditates buying Germany out; we only want to make it clear that under no circumstances could Germany retain Belgium and North France. It comes then to this. Whatever happens, the Pan-German scheme in the west is impossible. What those who hope for a German victory are really hoping for is a glorified Mittel Europa; the creation of a vast Central European block with a free hand in the East and a great extension eastward.

To turn now to the Entente. Their aim is a league of free nations, designed so far as may be to render future wars impossible. The germ of that league are in existence to-day; and even if Germany obtains peace now the Entente nations would probably, so far as possible, carry out their plan. It is known that at the Hague Conference of 1907, the nations—some 32 in number—who supported the Anglo-American scheme of obligatory arbitration against Germany's opposition desired to carry out this scheme among themselves; but dropped the idea upon Germany's threat to secede from the Conference. This would not happen again in this larger field; for Germany has already seceded from the common opinion of the world. "The sword," said Prince Max of Baden last December, "cannot destroy the moral resistance which has been raised against us." It would then be a probable, perhaps the most probable, result of a German peace, such a peace as the wildest hope of any German can still envisage, that the world would break in two. On the one side would be Western Europe,—Italy, France, Britain, Belgium, Portugal—with all the Americas, South Africa, the Pacific and its lands, and a great part of Asia, united in a League of Nations, based on arbitration, to keep the peace. They would hold the seas. On the other side would be the Central Empires, with parts of Russia and of the Balkans, and Turkey, united in some form of economic and perhaps military block, under Prussian leadership. In such a scheme where would the European neutrals come in? If they are wise they will now use all the influence at their command to help the Allied Powers and take an active part in the proposed League of Nations.

The Truth about Germany.

Ever since the war burst like a thunder clap among the nations of Europe there has been a trail of evidence proving beyond all doubt that Germany was the prime instigator, but for those who may entertain the slightest doubts on this point there has now been produced evidence of a character which admits of no alternative. Mr. Carl Ackerman, who was the representative of the United Press Association in Germany immediately after the outbreak of the war, has published a book, "Germany the Next Republic" in which he states that on August 2nd, 1914, an announcement was made by the Imperial Post and Telegraph of Germany to the effect that postal and telegraphic communications between Germany and England, France, Russia, Japan, Belgium, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia and Portugal was interrupted "because Germany finds herself in a state of war." It is certainly enlightening to know that even on August 2, two days before war between Britain and Germany was declared, Germany was able to name nine of her present enemies. It evidences not only the fact that Germany anticipated that her ruthless attitude would alienate practically all Europe, but it also shows that she had enormous confidence in her military strength, which for years had been undergoing a process of perfecting. Mr. Ackerman's book is of great value in other respects. It shows that the United States was apparently an unexpected belligerent because of how much was done to keep her out of the war. His portrayal of the U-boat controversy conveys the best idea that the Allies have yet had of the forces at work within Germany. "It shows that for months a battle raged between the naval census and the political party under von Bethmann Hollweg, who realised the disastrous effect that such a policy would have upon America."

Regarding Peace.

Mr. Ackerman proceeds to deal at some length with the ineffectual struggles of the socialist Liebknecht against the militarist group and his eventual arrest and confinement. "Prussianism," he says, "has no room for men like Liebknecht." As regards peace, Mr. Ackerman believes that the Germans are on the verge of a complete nervous breakdown, and will only survive if temporarily by the application of stimulants in the shape of new victories and the hope of ultimate success. This explains the recklessness with which the fighting on the western front has been carried out—it is necessary to announce "victories" to keep the people going. The Kaiser is gambling from day to day with his people's nerves. How long the patient will last under this treatment it is impossible to say, but what is almost certain is that the first military setback of any magnitude will knock the bottom out of the stimulation theory. With that gone, says Mr. Ackerman, the German people will collapse with a suddenness that will stagger humanity at large.

Dangerous Weapons.

In view of the considerably large number of Chinese who are continually being taken before the Hongkong Magistrates for having unlawful weapons in their possession, one would like to see an increase in the fines. Only yesterday a man was before Mr. J. E. Wood on a charge of having a murderous-looking knife concealed about him. Notwithstanding that he frankly admitted that he had had a quarrel with another man at Yau-mai a few days previously, and that he was looking for him again, a fine of only \$25 was inflicted. It is not difficult to imagine what would have happened at Yau-mai had the man not fallen into the hands of the Police. He was ripe for a quarrel, and no one knows what would have occurred had he been successful in his search for his enemy. By far the best thing to have done would have been to put him in gaol without the option of a fine, where he would have had time to cool down. The lower class of Chinese, as we well know, are quite unfit to have such dangerous weapons in their possession, and in view of this it would be much more satisfactory if the punishment for the offence were made greater.

DAY BY DAY.

THE HARDEST THING FOR A WOMAN TO DECIDE IS WHEN TO COMMENCE HER THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow's anniversary is that of the Empress Eugenie, who was born in 1826.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

Spotted Fever.

During the twenty-four hours ended May 3, six cases of spotted fever were notified. Five of these were from the City of Victoria and the other one from another district. There were three deaths, all the sufferers being Chinese.

Cabaret Entertainment.

The Misses Aileen and Doris Woods, with Mrs. Harry Woods, are to appear to-night at the R. A. Theatre for the Soldiers. This will be the only performance to be given for the Soldiers before these artistes leave for China and Japan.

An Additional Doctor.

The following addition to the register of medical practitioners entitled to practise medicine in the Colony, is published in the Government Gazette:—Mr. Ying Kwan-to, of No. 8, Arbuthnot Road, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of the University of Edinburgh.

A Chinese Squabble.

Before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, three Chinese were charged with fighting. Apparently the trouble arose over a question regarding their wages. All defendants reasoned each other of starting the fight. His Worship bound them over in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour.

Unlawful Possession of Iron.

A marine bawker was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of old iron. Defendant said he bought the metal from a man who went away immediately after the transaction. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$5 or in default seven days' imprisonment.

Ordinances Allowed.

It is announced in the Government Gazette that His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinance—Ordinance No. 15 of 1917.—An Ordinance to amend the law relating to trading with the enemy and the export of prohibited goods; Ordinance No. 25 of 1917.—An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the deportation of undesirable persons.

Societies Dissolved.

It is notified in the Government Gazette that as it appears to the Governor in Council that the San Ning District Society and San Wai Shing Mo Kung Shu Society registered under Ordinance No. 47 of 1911 are being used for purposes incompatible with the peace or good order of the Colony, it is ordered that the said societies be forthwith dissolved under Section 18 of Ordinance No. 47 of 1911. The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs has been appointed by the Governor to wind up the Societies.

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th April, 1918, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	7,518,379	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	\$11,102,200	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.	1,147,685	550,000
Total.	\$29,768,264	22,550,000

• Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.

• Securities with the Crown Agents \$110,000.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending May 11, 1893.)

The Dollar.

May 4.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/6½.

A Speedy "White Elephant." May 4.—That the Douglas Co.'s smart Aberdeen built clipper Fokien can still hold her own with the best of our China coasters has lately been evidenced on several occasions in running across the Formosa Channel between Amoy and Tamsui against the Governor of Formosa's speedy "white elephant" vessel the Casa. Although the Fokien's horsepower is only 128 as against the Newcastle constructed vessel's 300, the Douglas yacht has fairly held her own, and more than once recently has fairly beaten her larger rival. In the run down from Swatow last night the Fokien had a fair opportunity of testing her speed with the Indo-China Co.'s steamer Taisang, and as a healthy rivalry exists between the two companies it is hardly necessary to say that Captain W. Davis availed himself of the chance. The Taisang left Swatow a few minutes past 3 p.m., and was just disappearing round Sugar Loaf island when the Fokien unshackled from the buoy, the Jardine coaster having a clear start of exactly 35 minutes.

Slowly but surely the Fokien lessened the gap, and when a direct course for Hongkong was set, off Breaster Point, not more than three miles separated the two steamers. A stern chase is proverbially a lone one, and this one proved no exception to the rule, as it was not until between 3 and 4 a.m. that the Fokien got on terms, but then she rapidly drew away and was safely moved alongside the Douglas Wharf as the Taisang entered the harbour from Lysemah Pass. Considering that the Indo-China Co.'s boat has engines of 310 h.p., and is a newer and much larger vessel. The Fokien's victory is all the more creditable and must be regarded as a feather in the cap of her builders, Messrs. Hall, Russell and Co.

An Appointment.

May 7.—It is rumoured on what authority we cannot say—that Captain Lethbridge, at present Governor of Victoria Gaol, is to be appointed Captain-Superintendent of Police. He may be a very fine man—we have nothing against him; but there are several gentlemen whose prior claims are very strong, and who ought to make a fight for it. We do object to outsiders.

Letters at the Post Office. May 8.—As the list of persons for whom letters are lying at the Post Office is only advertised in the Government Gazette, which nobody ever sees except a very few officials and tipsters; though the correspondence may be and often is highly important, we think it worth while to mention, as possibly interesting news to somebody, that (among many others) letters are waiting for Miss Bailey, Miss V. Dignar, and Mr. G. W. Ward.

The Reason for It. May 11.—In a small bankruptcy case (reported in yesterday's Telegraph) it was put on record that not a single creditor responded to the call to come up and claim money from the estate. Who? How was the call made? In the Government Gazette, Daily Press, and Wai-tai yat po! Of course, nobody ever saw anything of the notice. Thus the debtor's few dollars were frittered away in advertisements which never reached the public. It is for this that the Hongkong Telegraph has worked up the largest circulation in the East?

A Popular Volunteer Officer. May 11.—It has been decided by the Hongkong Volunteers to give a complimentary dinner to Captain J. McCallum, the popular Acting Commandant of the old corps, prior to his leaving for home by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer Oriental on the 28th inst. Captain McCallum has been a most active and enthusiastic supporter of the volunteer movement for the past fifteen years, and it is not too much to say that he has done more efficient work to make

FOOTBALL NOTES.

Review of the Past Season.

Much enthusiasm and keenness has been shown throughout the season. The R.G.A. won the H.K. League in no uncertain manner, as the table below indicates, with the R.E. runners up. The United Services League was quite an open question till the last, when the R.E. allowed the premier position to slip from their grasp when apparently well in hand.

Taking the season throughout there is no doubt the R.G.A. played the most consistent, and it is difficult to find any particular weak point in their team.

The R.E. have their defence to thank for the sterling work they have put in throughout the season, but the forwards have been disappointing—as a whole, lacking finesse and combination. The H.K. Club made very little headway in the H.K. League, failing to get off the mark in the early part of the season.

The H.K. Club and H.K.D.C. are practically one and the same team, and under the latter title had the good fortune to win the United Services League.

The Navy entered both Leagues and also made a poor start, but in the latter stages they put up some very fine games. They were able to put some new players in the team which made a vast improvement, and no doubt it was through this that they greatly assisted in putting the R.E. out of the running for the Services League.

The Middlesex Regt. were unable to field a very formidable team, but one must admire them for their tenacity and the very sportsmanlike way they took their many defeats.

Of the 2nd Division some splendid matches have been witnessed, the premier honours going to South China Athletic.

This is the first time a football trophy has been won in the Colony by the Chinese, and they are to be congratulated on their many fine performances given during the past season. 88 Co. R.G.A. however, were in the running up to the 1st match, when the Chinese defeated St. Joseph's by 10.

The R.E. Rm. made rather a poor start at the commencement of the season, but made a wonderful improvement, only to fall away again in the latter stages. The St. E. and Dept. had quite a good side when at full strength, and had they been always able to turn out a full team their position might have been improved.

St. Joseph's were very much fancied at the start to be at least in the first three, but their play has been very inconsistent. 87 Co. R.G.A. made a bad start but made good headway in the latter stages and were quite a force to be reckoned with. Kowloon showed much varied form throughout, and occupy a lowly position in consequence. 83 Co. R.G.A. and the Mid. Rm. fought gamely on, but with little success, the latter gaining only 2 points for two drawn games.

The completed tables are as follows:—

Hongkong League—Division 1.

	Goals.	P.W.	L.D.	F.A.	P.
R.G.A.	8	8	0	15	116
R.E.	8	2	1	19	41
Navy	8	3	5	8	9
The Club	8	1	4	3	14
Middlesex	8	0	2	3	25

United Services League.

	Goals.	P.W.	L.D.	F.A.	P.
H.K.D.C.	8	4	2	10	710
R.E.	8	2	4	10	6
R.G.A.	8	4	4	10	8
Navy	8	3	4	1	11
Middlesex	8	3	4	1	5

Hongkong League—Division 2.

	Goals.	P.W.	L.D.	F.A.	P.
8th China Ath.	10	12	2	24	8
88 Co. R.G.A.	16	11	2	31	14
R.E. Reserves	16	8	2	39	19
St. E. & D.pts.	16	7	6	23	20
St. Joseph's	16	7	8	15	20
87 Co. R.G.A.	16	7	8	19	25
Kowloon	16	5	8	28	31
83 Co. R.G.A.	16	4	11	19	4
Middlesex Res.	16	0	14	12	50

it is a success then any man now in Hongkong. The honour which his comrades of the old Hongkong Volunteer Artillery propose to pay him is thoroughly deserved.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The aeroplane mail service that is to be started in the summer between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York is by no means to be a mere toy or even an experiment. The Post Office authorities have satisfied themselves that the scheme is sufficiently practicable to be made a permanency from the first. The service is to begin with one "round trip" a day, on which only "first-class matter"—i.e., letters, but not newspapers or parcels—will be carried. A special rate will be charged of 25 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof, which is more than eight times the rate now charged for letters taken through the ordinary mails. Each aeroplane employed will be required to carry 300lb. of mail a distance of not less than 200 miles without stopping. It is to attain a maximum speed, with full load, of 100 miles an hour and a minimum of 45, and it must be able to climb 6,000ft. in ten minutes. Machines are to be delivered to the Post Office not later than April 25. They will be equipped with motors which have stood a satisfactory test in the War or Navy Department.

Mr. Lloyd George's assertion that "Welsh troops have been worthy of the finest army that Britain ever sent on the battlefield" would at least have won the approval of Sir Thomas Picton, who was to Wellington what Labienus was to Caesar, and the real winner of most victories with which the Iron Duke was credited in the Peninsular War. Asked what kind of man makes the best soldier, Picton replied, "A Welshman of 5ft. 8in."

Cynical Saxons will say that General Picton's opinion was biased because he was himself a Welshman who hailed from Poynton, in Pembrokeshire. But historians have lately suggested, what Shakespeare evidently knew, that the "English" victories at Ocrey and Pointiers were largely won by Welsh mercenaries, who lived chiefly on rations of cheese! When these Cymric soldiers arrived at Winchester en route for France they were accused of having devoured all the cheese in the counties through which they had marched on their way from the Principality.

Military censorship is alert, but not always as alert as it should be. A correspondent of the New Republic calls attention to a remarkable oversight of the authorities at Washington. While there is a very strict ban on the most innocent bits of news from France, there is no ban at all on the one piece of information which the Germans would most like to know—namely, the number of American troops in France and how they are proportioned in the different branches of the service. It happens in this way. There is published every week a report from General Pershing of the number of men who have died in France from natural causes, together with their names, branch of service, and the disease. With a mortality table before him, any expert in vital statistics or any life insurance company could calculate from these reports the size and composition of the American Expeditionary Force with sufficient accuracy for the needs of the German General Staff. In reply to the anticipated objection that conditions in France are so different from the normal that any calculations based upon ordinary mortality tables would be deceptive, the New Republic correspondent asks: "Well, who is in a better position to estimate the exact value of this disturbing factor than the Germans, who have had millions of men under training under conditions identical with ours?"

Mr. Topliss Green is probably the first British professional singer to receive the Military Cross. He had it conferred on him in the field of active service. Mr. Green is a Second Lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery. Hosts of people who have enjoyed the young baritone's singing at the Albert Hall, London, and elsewhere will be glad to hear of this military honour.

11

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Monteagle	18th May	Monteagle	30th July
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Empress of Russia	—	Empress of Japan	11th Sept.
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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Hirano Maru T. 16,000	FRI, 10th May, at 11 a.m.
	Yokohama Maru T. 12,500	SUN, 12th May, at 11 a.m.
	Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT, 18th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nikko Maru T. 9,600	May, at 11 a.m. (SATUR, 15th June, at 11 a.m.)
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Tenshin Maru T. 8,000	MONDAY, 6th May.

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Fushimi Maru TUES, 14th June, at 11 a.m.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	12,000	24th May
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	8th June
TERO MARU	22,000	20th June
SHINTO MARU	22,000	16th July

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	15th May
KIYO MARU	17,200	12th July
ANYO MARU	18,500	6th September

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For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	4th May at 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Lisan	5th May at noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	7th May at noon
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	7th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kueichow	9th May at noon
TIENSIN	Kueichow	11th May at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES, 7th May at noon
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI, 10th May at noon

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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed, 8th May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuchsang	Fri, 10th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat, 11th May at daylight
MANILA	Esang	Fri, 17th May at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE	Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Rangoon.	

Every day from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. The steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Aids to Navigation.

It is almost impossible for the longshoreman to fully estimate the obstacles which face the mariner when he puts to sea and navigation; a difficult matter even on calm seas under favourable conditions becomes a very tough problem indeed if the lights and buoys placed for his guidance are not reliable. In the autumn of last year, a member of the Mercantile Marine Service Association reported to the secretary that a buoy marking a much frequented route was continually being fouled owing to whether conditions, the light in consequence being unreliable. Indeed, so strong was the feeling upon this subject among sea-faring men, upon whose shoulders rests the onus of any accident occurring even though the cause be unlighted buoys or uncharted currents, that a petition bearing about 30 signatures was forwarded to headquarters urging that in view of the untoward nature of the buoy, a shore light might be established. A brief period elapsed during which nothing further was heard of the petition, but the Council of the Association then took the matter up, and as a result of their representations the shore light has now been established. "Journal of Commerce."

Shipbuilding First.

Further labour is urgently required for the output of merchant shipbuilding, says a Home contemporary. As the result of the Cabinet instructions in November last for the return to the shipyards of 20,000 skilled men from the Army, men are now being placed in shipyards. A prominent member of the shipbuilding interest recently said that ship production, next to actual fighting, was the most important work to be done at present, and any skilled labour which could be safely dispensed with, even on munitions, should be placed at the disposal of the shipyards without delay. He was sure that as soon as the public realised the situation the diversion of skilled labour into this very essential branch of national output would be supported. The weekly returns of the submarine sinkings should convince any man of the paramount need of the shipyards. "We must build, build, build, and the faster the better," he said. "The public must bear in mind that in addition to actually building ships, our yards are engaged in the very important task of repairing and refitting vessels damaged by submarines or other causes. Therefore, any man who possesses skill in metal work suitable for employment in the shipyards should be transferred."

Merchant Officers' Grievance.

In the general scheme of interchange of tonnage between the Allies on the principle of assisting one another where and when required, a number of British merchant ships are—and, indeed, have been since the commencement of the war—chartered to the Allied Governments engaged for the most part in transporting munitions of war, horses, general cargo, &c. Unfortunately, the captains and officers serving in these ships have not, up to the present, enjoyed the same privileges in many respects as their colleagues serving in ships under charter to the British Government. Recently the Imperial Merchant Service Guild received a letter, which was signed by the captain and three officers of a ship which has which has been engaged for some considerable time past in transporting horses and cargo for the French and Russian Governments, in which the complaints were made that on account of being engaged in this work they were to sacrifice all privileges granted to those serving in the British transport service. Being quite in sympathy with the feelings expressed in this letter, the Guild at once made representations on the matter to the Ministry of Shipping, and in a reply recently received the following occurred:—"I regret to inform you that as this ship is trading on owners' account, and not as a transport, this Department is unable to arrange for the master and officers to receive the privileges of the transport service as a charge on Government funds. I have, however, forwarded a copy of your letter to the owners of the ship, with a suggestion that they should accord the officers such of those privileges as it may be in their power. It is certainly to be hoped that the owners will see their way to falling in with this suggestion made to them by the Ministry, as there is not the slightest doubt that the ship bears heavily upon those engaged upon the Allied transport service."

**THE SEED OF REVOLT IN
GERMANY.**

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Comment on the Impending Battle.

London, May 3.

Commenting on the impending battle, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says that he believes the Germans will be unable to reassemble under the conditions which rendered the manoeuvre at Biga possible, but they will endeavour to repeat the surprise blow which answered so well in March. The difficulties of manoeuvring large masses of troops brought into battle are too great to permit of their disengagement. The main lines of attack along the Somme towards Amiens and in Flanders upon Hazebrouck are unlikely to be changed, but experimental local assaults are possible with a view to opening up new sectors of attack, such as produced by the unexpected success against the Portuguese recently.

POST WAR TRADE.

London, May 3.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, continuing his Report—the earlier portions of which will be found in another part of this issue, says:—Tungsten should be manufactured within the Empire after the war on such a scale as to supply domestic requirements and afford a margin to meet a sudden increase of our needs. It recommends that an export duty on wolfram ore leaving the Empire should be £25 per ton except when the Government refuses to purchase within fourteen days of offer. It proposes that the importation of magnesite of present enemy origin be prohibited for five years after the war and be subject to licence. It also recommends the appointment of a special Industries Board of experts to promote schemes for assisting the industries producing certain special commodities. The Government should itself undertake the manufacture of articles essential to national safety, failing an efficient and adequate output.

FOR VALUABLE WAR SERVICE.

Far Eastern Officers Mentioned.

London, May 4.

Among those mentioned for valuable services in the war are the Legation Guard, including Indian Officers, Captain E. W. Brett, Captain A. J. Thompson, Company Sergeant Major F. W. Deane and also Captain E. J. Barret of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 4.

The Silver Market is reported to be quiet.

HONOURS FOR MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS.

For gallant services the following 20 mercantile marine officers have been awarded the Fourth Class of the Order of the British Empire:—

Captain Edmund Barton Bartlett has been in command, during the war, of a steamship and has carried a series of important cargoes. His ship has twice been encountered by enemy submarines, and by skilful handling of the vessel Captain Bartlett compelled them to break off their attacks.

Captain Neil McNeill has been in command of a ship conveying troops, passengers and cargoes to and from Great Britain throughout the war without mishap, and by conspicuous ability he evaded capture by the German raider Emden, and later escaped attacks of enemy submarines.

Captain William John Dagnall has been sailing, since the early days of the war, in several of the largest vessels of his company; he has rendered important services to the country, and on two occasions succeeded in saving his ship from being sunk by German submarines.

Captain Thomas MacComb Taylor has been, throughout the war, the master of one of the principal ships of his company, made a large number of voyages through the danger zone, conveying military forces and valuable cargoes.

Captain Peter McLean has been in the service of his company for over 20 years, and since the outbreak of the war, has carried many thousands of tons of munitions of all kinds and of foodstuffs.

Captain David Taylor, a master, has had a sea service of over 30 years and during the war has been engaged in transport work. He was mentioned in despatches for good services while employed on transport duty.

Captain John Thomas—Immediately before the declaration of war Captain Thomas' ship, which was owned by Messrs. Evan Thomas Radcliffe & Co., of Cardiff, was discharging cargo at a port in Germany; but in spite of the greatest difficulties he succeeded in getting her clear of German waters without being stopped, and eventually brought her safely to Cardiff. Since that time he has been in charge of a new steamer, and by his skill saved her on one occasion from a determined submarine attack.

A HOME LETTER TO SOLDIERS OVERSEAS.

London, March 7th, 1918.

On the Western Front we are still on the eve of great events. The overture is finished and any day now the curtain may go up on the greatest drama of the war. The large scale raids, or tentative attacks, attempted during the last week cannot have put the enemy in particularly good heart. Efforts to secure more favourable jumping-off grounds failed signally with heavy losses to the Germans against both the French and the Portuguese, who occupy a sector of the British front, while in the matter of raids our own troops have certainly had the better of the exchanges.

On the Home Front the first week of rationing in London and the Home Counties passed off very successfully and the system is to be extended to the rest of the country before the end of the month. Everybody realises that all possible is being done to secure a fair distribution and inconveniences are treated in a spirit of lightheartedness.

This week sees the beginning of a new great offensive on London—a financial offensive. There are tanks in all parts, serving as rallying-points for the sale of War Bonds and Certificates. It is hoped to raise £100,000,000 from the business men and small investors of the capital. Already many big firms have promised at least the whole amount of their week's takings, a famous shipping magnate has purchased what the newspapers describe as a 'cool' million's worth, while an obscure microbe (is that the opposite of 'magnate') who shall be nameless, is investing a 'red-hot' five. What's yours?

We have all become so accustomed to hearing fresh accounts of Germany's crimes against the laws of decency, morality, honour and civilisation that we are getting almost thick-skinned about them. The most inconceivable brutalities they have brought into the region of the oceanic empire. The sinking of the hospital ship "Glenart Castle" is a case in point. By the most elementary laws of humanity the Red Cross is guaranteed immunity from hostile attack. Agreements making these laws binding were signed by the Powers, including Germany, at the Hague and Geneva, in the far-off days of peace. Yet on a flimsy and unsupported plea, entirely devoid of foundation, that British Red Cross ships were being employed to convey troops and munitions, the German submarines, sailing under orders, began to torpedo hospital ships at night. Later, on the intervention of the King of Spain, they undertook to spare Red Cross ships voyaging within certain defined areas. It was a concession with which the belligerent Powers had perforce to be for the time being content. But like many another document to which the German Government has set its signature, it was not worth the paper it was written on. The "Glenart Castle" was sunk in the "free area," with the loss of 153 lives, among them 3 nurses.

Preaching on the subject of this latest atrocity, the Bishop of London said:—"We know now that there is no repentance for the most awful crimes of violence which have again been enacted when the seventh hospital ship has been sent to the bottom. The cries of the drowning nurses will echo in our ears for ever and will brand us as a nation of cowards, if we ever cease to strive that such appalling wickedness may be made impossible for ever."

In this single sentence from the pulpit is summed up the unanswerable argument against any wrong-headed people who imagine that peace is possible with the Hun unbroken. It would be like asking a mother to live in peace and amity with an unpunished and unrepentant cannibal who had raped and murdered her only daughter.

Humanity's public morality, being such as it is, it is hardly likely that the morality of the individual citizen, over a particularly flourishing commodity, should have improved under war conditions. As a matter of fact even the German Press itself admits the demoralisation of

Germany, and a recent leading article in a Leipzig newspaper quotes a Hamburg authority as openly declaring that "the position of the honourable merchant no longer exists, because in the present circumstances there can be no such thing." The Post Office is spoken of without contradiction as a den of thieves. "No parcel and no luggage" says this newspaper "is protected from robbery, and the railway authorities repudiate all obligation to replace stolen property."

This is not the only evidence on the subject. It is computed by another authority that there were last year in Prussia alone no fewer than 400,000 prosecutions for fraud against the Food Regulations. And there is a comic side to the present degraded state of Germany. At the Hotel Adlon, one of the very swaggiest hotels in Berlin, guests are informed that the management cannot be responsible for clothing left hanging in their bed-rooms. And guests are further warned not to leave their boots outside their bed-room doors to be cleaned, for if they do so they will probably never see them again; After all what can be expected of the humble citizen when the Kaiser's son openly loots French chateaux and the State ordains murder, rape, arson, slavery, torture, robbery, breaking of contracts and every form of crime and illegality as justifiable, so long as it is "in the interests of the Fatherland?"

A corporal of the Umpteenth Londons, just arrived home on leave, emerged from Tube at Charing Cross one evening last week and approached one of the motor-buses waiting to take up passengers outside the Strand Corner House. "Do you go to Hammermith?" he asked of the sprightly conductor on the footboard of a bus whose number he could not see. "No, it's a Number Nine you want," promptly rejoined the girl in uniform. "Thank you, Miss" remarked the Corporal drily, touching his hat, "but it's a bus I was asking for, not medical advice."

Don't read this paragraph, unless you are in the mood for a little sermon. It was preached not by a priest but by a soldier and it contains so much sound good sense that I am sure you won't think me dull and prosy for quoting it in my letter. The speaker was General Sir William Robertson, until lately Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and he was addressing an audience of his native country at Lincoln last Saturday. These are the words which I think you will agree with me are worth reading, cutting out and putting in one's pocket:—

"When you are thinking of the war, you should all try to look on the bright side of the picture as well as on the dark side. Think of the many difficulties of the enemy. Think of what the Navy does for us day and night. . . . Think that there is not a single German soldier on British soil after three and a half years of war with an enemy who came into the field with the greatest army the world has ever seen and after many years' preparation. Think that our Dominions have sent their men from every quarter of the globe to assist this country. . . . Do not think that I am either a blasphemer or a Pharisee when I say, Let us never forget in all that we do that the measure of our ultimate success will be governed largely, if not mainly, by the strength with which we put our religious convictions into our actions."

Brave words these, and doubly impressive as coming from a most distinguished soldier. I have been reading the text of the Memorandum on War Aims adopted by the Inter-Allied Labour and Socialist Conference which met in London last week and a very interesting document it is. The most interesting thing about it is that it contains so little that might not have been, or has not been, said by President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George. Such phrases as "victory for German Imperialism would be the defeat and destruction of democracy and liberty in Europe" and "Indefinitely resolved to fight until victory is achieved to accomplish this task of liberation," we can all of us subscribe to, whether our political views are Conservative, Liberal, Labour,

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—5th May, 1918. 5th Sunday after Easter. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Stanley. Psalms: Barby Goss. Te Deum: Russell, Jones, Fye. Jubilate: Tomlinson (12th evening). Hymns: 169, 142. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 24 verses 1, 2, 4, 10 in unison. Psalm 25 verses 3, 4, 15, 16, 21 in unison. Hymn 169 verses 1, 3, 7 in unison. Hymn 142 verses 1, 5, 7, 9 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.). Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Macfarren, Hopkins. Hopkins: Macfarren. Magnificat: Camidge (12th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Wesley (12th evening). Hymns: 527 (T 250), 143, 386. N.B.—Psalm 27 verses 1, 6, 8, 13, 16 in unison. Psalm 28 verses 1, 2, 7, 8 in unison. Psalm 29 verses 1, 5, 7, 8, G.P. in unison. Hymn 527 verses 2, 5 in unison. Hymn 142 verses 1, 5 in unison. Hymn 386 verse 1 in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, May 5th. Morning 11. Psalm 103, Anthem "Leave us not." Hymns: 551, 179, 175. Evening 6. Hymns 375, 240, 261, 271, 351. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glencahy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Curate's Wife Burned to Death.

Mrs. Mason, wife of the Rev. Henry Mason, Curate of Holy Trinity, Tottenham, was fatally burned at her house in Talbot-road, Tottenham. She died in a few hours. Her husband, who discovered her with her clothing in flames, is now in hospital suffering from shock.

Socialist, or Pemberton-Billingist. If the Inter-Allied Socialists differ in certain details from our official spokesmen, it is probably because they have a greater capacity for believing what they want to believe than the statesmen who are brought into constant touch with the realities. The socialists believe that their ideals will find an echo in the hearts of the German people. Good luck to them—the Bolsheviks thought the same.

They say that the Germans are reduced to such straits in the matter of raw materials that they are actually manufacturing clothes out of wood. Underwear and even complete costumes are being made from wood pulp, converted into some sort of thread. The appearance is said to be quite attractive—but perhaps this is only to German eyes, for German women were always the worst-dressed in Europe—though unfortunately after being washed a few times the material falls to pieces.

In Berlin they chop up benches to make clothes for bulky wenches; Oaken 'chimnies' clothe fat Freds; Gretchen's 'combies' are unique. But the dainty London flapper—Well, she'd hardly look so dapper.

If her petticoats were cedar—And her 'undies' made of teak—I should like to add another verse, but I must consider the feelings of the modest lady typist through whose hands this will pass before it reaches your eyes. *ojp/oooc*

COMPANY MEETING.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM)

The thirty-third annual ordinary general meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., was held to-day at noon at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. Henry Humphreys presided and there were also present Sir Paul Chater C.M.G., and Mr. P. H. White (Consulting Committee), Mr. J. A. Tarrant (Secretary) and Messrs. O. B. Bayers, W. Morley, F. W. Stapleton, and J. M. Wong (Shareholders).

The Chairman said.—Gentlemen.—As it is now passed the time for which this meeting was convened I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice.

The Chairman said.—Gentlemen.—I propose with your permission to follow the customary procedure and take the report and statement of accounts and auditors' certificate as read. Before referring to the accounts, I should like to say a few words about our staff. Since the outbreak of war, eight of them have gone to the front from Hongkong and China alone. Two of these, viz. Lieut. McLeod and Captain Evers have made the great sacrifices; the latter being killed by a sniper's bullet, whilst gallantly leading his company into action. No more men can be obtained, and if there is any further drain on our man power, one or more of our establishments will have to be closed. In addition to the above, three men from the London agency have joined up, of whom one has been killed.

The accounts before you, though showing results well above the average, are not so good as those for 1916. Between September and December 1917, supplies were scanty and loss of business ensued in consequence. Stocks have been coming forward lately, though not as well as we should like, and we are particularly short of some of our best sellers due to Government restrictions at home. For instance, one important article was denied a permit on the ground it contained sugar. We offered by telegram to supply the sugar from Hongkong; we were months afterwards informed that it was not so much a question of sugar as tonnage. We then offered to export the sugar in Japanese ships, and import the manufactured article in Japanese ships; and that is as far as we have got after a year's letters and telegrams. Again, the fire in April last year further assisted to deplete our stocks (which you will observe in the Balance Sheet) are £162,908.91 less than the year previous) and in addition dislocated for a time a considerable portion of the business and restricted sales. There are two new accounts which appear for the first time, viz. Inland Lot No. 1780 and the buildings thereon £67,979.60 and Loan against security \$40,000. The former is required for our Chinese department, the lease of the premises now occupied by this department shortly expiring; the latter was repaid on 30th April last "Local and General Liabilities" are decreased by \$24,812.02. Bills Payable in the present accounts figure \$15,812.23 as against \$105,465.69 in 1916: a decrease of \$90,153.46. The improved financial condition of the Company has enabled the General Managers to retire drafts before maturity, thereby effecting a saving of interest. At 31st December \$40,567. worth of drafts had been so retired. At the moment of speaking, I might add that \$69,251. worth of drafts have been retired before maturity.

During the year under review, the Shanghai Pharmacy Branch has been sold, and the loss on same has been provided for in the profit and loss account. The sale was made in accordance with a decision long since determined upon and approved by your Consulting Committee, to concentrate in Hongkong and Canton where we have used of all our capital and can employ it more remuneratively. The loss on subsidiary coils has been minimal

as compared with previous years, and I trust that the donation to charities of \$2,750. referred to on the first page of the report as also the proposed distribution of profits will meet with your approval. I now beg to move the adoption of the report and Statement of Accounts.

Mr. White.—I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman.—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. H. P. White that the report and accounts as presented be passed. Before putting that to the meeting I shall be glad to answer any questions which shareholders may have to ask. There being no questions, I now beg to put that the report and statement of accounts, as presented, be passed. All those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously.

Mr. Bayers.—I beg to propose that the auditors, Messrs. F. Maitland and O. Bernard Brown, be re-elected at a remuneration of \$320 each.

Mr. Morley.—I have much pleasure in seconding that motion.

The Chairman.—It has been proposed by Mr. Bayers and seconded by Mr. Walter Morley that Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. O. Bernard Brown be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$350 each. All those in favour kindly hold up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen, thank you for your attendance; dividend warrants are now ready and can be had on application.

NO MILITARY USE MADE OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

Paris, March 14.—Cardinal

Ladovio-Henry Loeon, Archbishop of Rheims, has issued a protest against an assertion in the German official statement of Monday that an observation post had been seen several times recently working on Rheims Cathedral. The Cardinal says:—

"There is not nor has there been previous to the German entry into Rheims on Sept. 4, 1914, either optical, wireless, or any military installation on the cathedral that might have been mistaken for an observation post. Lately a few workmen have been employed on conservation labour there. Until last Spring no work of preservation had been undertaken, in order to avoid giving the enemy artillery an excuse to fire on the cathedral."

"The April 1917, bombardment caused such grave damage to vaults and windows that visitors expressed much astonishment that nothing had been done to save the remains of windows and paintings. A small number of men were set to work in May, 1917, to save the remaining fragments of the thirteenth and fourteenth century stained glass. They are now bringing up the remarkable statue of Eve situated at the summit of the north transept, but are making no effort to conceal themselves so that the enemy can plainly see the nature of the work that is going on. The interior clock has been taken down and the organ removed."

The French General commanding at Rheims confirms the foregoing, adding that there are no French cannon within 800 metres of the cathedral.

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Mr. White.—I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th May 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 1 Wilkey Concentrator, 31 Bales Printing Press, 8 Electric Table Fans (75 Cycles). Terms—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE AND THE HUNS.

A Five and a Half Years' Boycott Arranged.

London, May 2.
Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the British Seamen's and Firemen's Union in a statement as regards the sacrifices of the mercantile marine said that fifteen thousand British seamen had been murdered by German pirates during the war at sea. The murders were growing despite the decline in the number of ships attacked because the Hun was more determined than ever and the sailors were in deadly earnest in their determination to apply a punitive boycott against Germany after the war. Masters, officers and seamen were in hearty unanimity in their determination, after the war not to handle stuff in any way connected with Germany. A year ago the limit for the boycott was two years, now, owing to the increased crimes it had been extended to five and half years.

Mr. Wilson emphasised very strongly that the boycott would be enforced to the uttermost. He had proofs that commercial folk in Germany were very uneasy thereabout because they knew that British sailors possessed the power and influence to make good their threat and because opinion was hardening daily. Mr. Wilson added that the Seamen's League was growing. Candidates for Parliament at next elections not favouring the League's policy would have a poor chance. Branches of the League were being organised. Every constituency would run candidates against those not satisfying their objects.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Splendid Work by the French.

London, May 2.
A French communique says: A German attack in the region of Thence, north of the Avre, failed under our fire. Enemy attempts north of Chavignon and north-west of Rheims were also unsuccessful. We made raids notably in the direction of Lemouchel, west of Coucy-le-Chateau, north of Fontenoy-Mousson and at Violu and brought back a score of prisoners.

AIR BOARD AND ADMIRALTY.

Position of Admiral Jellicoe and Colonel Trenchard.

London, May 2.
In the House of Commons, Major J. L. Baird stated that Sir William Weir was considering the best way of utilising Sir Hugh Trenchard's great qualities.
Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Admiralty still hoped to utilise Admiral Jellicoe's services in an important position but owing to Admiral Jellicoe's high rank it was not easy to find a position acceptable to him. An important post had been offered to Admiral Jellicoe, who, for reasons highly creditable to him, could not accept it.

POST-WAR TRADE.

Allies and the British Empire Must Agree.

London, May 2.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh in committee has presented a further report on post-war trade. It states that any general prohibition of exports to enemy countries after the war is impracticable and inexpedient but the Paris resolutions can be carried out if the Allies and the British Empire can agree upon a policy of joint control of certain important commodities for a transitional period. This policy should be applied as regards the United Kingdom by legislation empowering the Government to prohibit the export, except under licence, of such articles as are deemed expedient.

GERMANY AND UKRAINE.

Strong Anti-German agitation.

London, May 2.
A German communique affords an interesting insight on affairs in Ukraine. It alleges a strong anti-German agitation in Kiev, supported by members of the Government, resulting later on in the distortion of the German decree regarding the spring sowing which has produced excitement in the country and the arrest of the manager of the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade. The communique alleges that the Ukrainian Government connived at the manager's arrest hence Field Marshal von Eichhorn has been obliged to take drastic action including the establishment of military tribunals, severe penalties for disturbers of the peace and the arrest of the Ukrainian War Minister, the wife of the Minister of the Interior and the Commander of the town militia and others.

German Commander's Orders Disregarded.

Zürich, May 2.
According to a Kiev telegram Field Marshal Eichhorn, commanding the Germans in Ukraine, has ordered the peasantry to return the property taken from the landowners and to begin cultivation of the great estates. This is arousing the most vigorous opposition. The Ukrainian Rada has instructed the Minister for Agriculture to direct the peasants to disregard Eichhorn's order.

AUSTRIA WANTS PEACE.

Austria-Hungary Seething with Revolt.

London, May 2.
With reference to the enemy's "Peace offensive" it is stated—
Meanwhile the troubles of the Austrian Empire are apparently coming to a head. The Cabinet crisis in both Austria and Hungary is still unsettled.

The "Arbeiter Zeitung" of Vienna denounces Hungary for starving Austria and declares that the imports from Ukraine are still remote and empty stomachs cannot afford to wait.

Czecho-Slovak troops who are Austrian subjects have appeared, according to Italian papers, on the Italian front, fighting for Italy. Their arrival has disquieted Austro-Hungarian commanders, who fear the effect on their Slav troops. Recently some of these men persuaded a number of Austrian Czechs to desert, which the Italian barrage between the Austrian front and support lines enabled them to do.

A special English correspondent on the Swiss frontier has received information showing that the populations of Austria-Hungary are starving and seething with revolt, which he predicts will break out when the western offensive is definitely brought to a standstill.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

Negotiations Still Proceeding.

Amsterdam, May 2.
The "Handelsblad" says that the statement of the "Nieuwe Rotterdam Courant" cabled last night is too optimistic. The negotiations are still proceeding.

THE ASSASSIN PRINZIP DEAD.

Amsterdam, May 2.
Prinzip, who assassinated the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, has died of consumption in Theresienstadt Fortress.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICAN SHIPPING DISASTER.

Coasting Steamer Collides with Cruiser.

New York, May 2.
The coasting steamer City of Fathers has sunk as the result of collision with a cruiser. Seventy-four persons aboard the steamer were drowned.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

London, May 2.

The Italian arrivals of the past week totalled 334 vessels and the departures 363. The sinking of only one small sailing vessel is reported.

JAPAN'S POLICY UNCHANGED.

Tokio, May 2.

Baron Goto, the new Foreign Minister, in a message to Reuters, declared that the suggestion was baseless that the policy of the Japanese Government had changed or that its loyalty to all its engagements had lessened owing to the change in personnel, which he said was solely due to the illness of the former Foreign Minister Baron Motono.

A LONG WAR.

General Sir William Robertson's View.

London, May 2.

At the annual meeting of the Church Army Sir William Robertson stated that large numbers of soldiers under nineteen would arrive at the front in the immediate future, all splendid boys. The war was likely to last a long time, yet no sane man would dare estimate how long.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Representation at Imperial Conference.

Cape Town, May 2.

In the House of Assembly, General Botha announced that he would not attend the Imperial Conference but would send Mr. Burton, Minister of Railways and Finance, to assist General Smuts in representing the Union.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

No News of Counter-Revolution.

London, May 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that he had no official confirmation of the report of a counter-revolution in Petrograd.

AMERICAN LEADERS OF OPINION.

Some Personal Sketches and Impressions.

New York, Feb. 1.—The highest American type which is evolving itself from a mixed condition of race reared upon by traditions, by climate, by isolation from Europe, and all the varying in accidental influences, has a composite distinctive nature which will afford wide fields of study for the historian. An Englishman is apt to form hasty judgments when he comes into contact with some special strongly marked side of the American character. To get any kind of just estimate it is well to draw conclusions from the best of the race—especially from those who have been selected for positions in leadership.

There follow a few snapshots of Americans whom I have come in contact with. They are men whose names loom large in Europe. In their various directions they may have a hand in moulding the coming history of the world.

I went down to Oyster Bay to see Mr. Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, and one of the national figures. I was a stranger to him. I drove out from the station a couple of miles or so to a house of the bungalow type, in a country district quite close to the sea. The house looked rather bare and, like the majority of American residences, its ground had no hedges giving privacy from the road or from observation.

I walked up the 100 yards of drive and knocked at the door. It was opened by a rather short, heavily-built man in tweed coat, knickerbockers, grey worsted stockings and heavy boots, apparently hobbled. I knew from the pictures in the paper that it was Colonel Roosevelt.

I told him I was a newspaper correspondent from Europe. "Come in," he said; "glad to see you are not going to ask me anything for publication." I told him I had come only to introduce myself, and to have a talk with him if he would allow me. "Come right in and take off your overcoat," he said. He helped me to remove it. Then with a most cordial manner he took me into his library before a blazing fire, and introduced me to a friend of his. He put me in a comfortable rocking chair, seated himself in another a couple of yards away, and proceeded with a warmness and confidence which I should never forget.

He talked about national affairs, about the state of things in Europe. He asked me many questions about England, and his comments were a mixture of wisdom, of wit and boisterousness, called all the time with an Americanism as stimulating as it was frank. One gets an inadequate idea of Mr. Roosevelt from his published pictures. There is in him a strong mixture of snivelly and gentleness. He is filled with the desire to know other people's point of view. He has a gift of phrase which makes his conversation delightful. His complete trust in a comparative stranger's discretion was in itself a tribute to his own sincerity.

It might be possible to dislike Mr. Roosevelt's politics, it would be well-nigh impossible to dislike the man himself. He is one of those rare personalities who would have gladdened the heart of Robert Louis Stevenson. His glittering teeth, his beaming brows, pugnacious jaw, his voice rising almost to a childish treble, as he gave point to a joke or a pungent phrase, were but the expressions of a rich, rare spirit. He swayed himself to and fro in his rocking-chair and talked not only about the present-day politics and the war, but about the time when he was President, and he did it in a full flood of enjoyment and satisfaction which it is impossible to reproduce in print. There is a certain boyishness about him which is attractive in itself. The hour I spent with him was full of good things. I wondered whether it would be as easy to get access to the personality of any ex-Prime Minister of Britain.

I went down to Washington one day and called at the Treasury on Mr. McAdoo, America's Chancellor of the Exchequer, one of the right-hand men of the President and a man spoken of as a possible successor to Mr. Wilson. His secretary, in an outer office in the midst of a multitude of correspondence, callers, and telephone conversations, was as courteous as if he had known me for years. He was but a reflection of his chief.

Mr. McAdoo sent out word that he had someone with him, but I could wait just a minute. When I went in I found a tall, spare man with lean, acute, sharp-featured face, and bright eyes. He grasped me by the hand and treated me with a confidence which was as refreshing from a high official as it was delightful. In him, one of the political opponents of Mr. Roosevelt, I found the same directness, vigour and, if I may so express it, simplicity. He is one of the keenest statesmen, as well as one of the cleverest business organisers in the United States.

He talked to me like a fellow journalist. In him again I found that absence of reserve, that trust in the man facing him, which is one of the truest indications of a big nature. Withal, he gave me an impression of power and of grip which one seeks in vain in smaller men, in those who so often assume a mantle of reserve or of artificialness to cover deficiencies.

Mr. Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of State is a great lawyer, moving orator, and by many regarded as the greatest administrative intellect in the country. I talked with him in his business office downtown in New York just before America entered into the war. Mr. Root is a square-faced, grim-looking man, who might be fifty instead of seventy. It is said that nothing could have kept him from being President of the United States but the fact that in his capacity of lawyer he has pleaded the case of some of the great corporations here.

The capacity and intellectual ruthlessness of the man is apparent at one glance. He talks with the clarity of Mr. Aquinas and the incisiveness of the Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. He does not over-estimate like Mr. Roosevelt. And yet it was a pleasure to listen to his slow words, crystal-clear in thought and purpose. There can be no harm in repeating one of his expressions as giving an indication of the man.

I told him I heard one of his speeches and found in it, Republican as he was, no criticism of President Wilson for not entering into the war, such as characterised the speeches of some other leading men. He told me that he regarded the cause of the Allies as important and so transcendent that any question of personality must be submerged. (All this before America declared war.) He explained that he thought it better to express approval of the President whenever and wherever it was possible to do so, by reason of the President's line of thought and action on the side of the Allies ideal. More good could be done this way than by any criticism.

The stern idealism of Mr. Root, boldly expressed, made a deep mark on me. In him, as in other public men, I found an intensive conviction of the right and justice of the Allies' cause, and a sympathetic understanding in connection with England which would surprise those who sometimes doubt America's knowledge of ourselves.

The War Secretary, Mr. Baker, I found at his desk in the War Department in Washington. A small, genial man, who smokes a big pipe, and who is as modest in demeanour as a clerk. His wide vision and his strong grip of a vast organisation have been lately demonstrated by his speech to Congress. He too was kind and friendly. "Whenever in difficulty come and see me," he said. I believe he said it with sincerity.

There is a man in New York to whom Britain in particular and the Allies in general owe a big debt for his efforts on behalf of their cause. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, whose voice and pen have done continuous service for the cause of humanity, is at the head of a score of activities, and is unwearied in the promotion of those objects which are uppermost in the minds and hearts of Britain. He is a man of powerful physique, tall, broad-shouldered, with massive head and a gift of flowing phrase. There is something Anglo-Saxon in his firm jaw and steady eyes.

I heard him speak the other night at a banquet to inaugurate an American Phil-Hellenic Society. It was a speech at once gracious and compelling. There was some quality in it which reminded me of the best in the British House of Commons. He is a man not only deeply versed in European history in general, but also in a knowledge of current affairs and living personalities on the other side. He told, for instance, on the occasion of a question, an appreciative little story about Mr. Aquinas. There is no more stalwart American than Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler. There is probably no saner friend of Britain in America.

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

Securing her Strength for all Time.

Dr. Alfred Lanich's book on "Clearness About War Aims," contains much that is interesting on the military measures which, in the writer's view, are necessary for Germany's future security. As already pointed out, Dr. Lanich is a writer employed by the Imperial Propaganda Department for the Enlightenment of Foreign Countries, and his book has been published by the well known propaganda publishers, the Politische Verlagsanstalt of Leipzig and Heidelberg.

Dr. Lanich begins by asserting that should Germany's enemies be unable at the Peace Conference to obtain the condition they desire they will inevitably regard a peace concluded to their disadvantage as inconclusive and will await a favourable opportunity when they may begin a war with better prospects of destroying the Central Powers. For this reason it must be Germany's main effort to secure a durable peace, and this can only be done by emerging from the war stronger than she entered it, stronger than her enemies, and by taking such steps as will secure her superior strength for all time.

The author maintains that treaties alone and unsupported cannot guarantee the security which Germany must have. "The best arrangement is that which extends our military power and possibilities." He proceeds: "Might can assume various forms. A strong army is might; a better internal military organisation than that possessed by other Powers is might; higher intellectual training and better technical knowledge are might; riches are might; a great population is might; the possession of iron and coal regions and of abundant agricultural land is might. We must therefore see to it at the Peace Conference that we secure as much as possible of all these forms of power, and that we win them at the expense of our enemies. It must be our aim to secure this might in such superabundance that our enemies will not be able to overtake us, and that they will never again entertain the thought that a time may come when they will be able to attempt the destruction of the Central Powers."

The following passage is interesting: "In order to protect ourselves from the destructive will of our enemies for all time—and this will to destroy us will exist in the future—we must first of all obtain those strategic extensions of our frontiers which in the opinion of our naval and military experts are necessary for our security. Further, we must add to this so much territory as in the opinion of our economic authorities will guarantee us our economic development. These territories must be politically advantageous and compatible with a healthy principle of nationality. For this reason there must be no sort of timidity at the adoption of measures which may seem to be temporarily harsh, such, for example, as the deportation of a whole population. For such measures serve to eliminate the possibility of a future war, and therefore conform to the high moral object of a world-peace."

After this prologue Dr. Lanich asks: "What territories come into consideration either for the purpose of frontier regulation or for purposes of annexation? The final answer can only be given by a responsible Government, which is in the best position to weigh advantages and disadvantages, and which has experts at its disposal. But we can nevertheless express desires, and it is expected that at the Peace Conference these desires will be found to be those also of our responsible statesmen."

"First of all we wish to see a Western march on the Channel under German protection, not an independent Belgium which would again be in a position to become an advanced military work for our enemies. We wish hold Verdun, Belfort, and the entire fortress chain of Eastern France; we must hold this firmly in our possession as the best

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Engineering & Mining Company, Ltd., was held in London on the 29th April 1918, when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1917, was to be submitted.

Extract From Directors' Report.

The net result of the year's transactions shows a balance to the credit of Profit and Loss Account of £411,654, made up as follows:—Proportion of Kailan Mining Administration's Profit, plus China Interest ... £278,054
Interest in Europe ... 18,789
Agency Fees ... 4,900
Sundry Receipts ... 65
Exchange ... 50
Balance brought forward 182,123

Total ... £463,081

Deduct.

Expenses in Europe ... £ 4,896
Directors' Fees ... 4,280
Income Tax ... 42,031
Relief Funds ... 500
£ 51,427

Leaving a Net Balance of ... £400,654

which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

Interim Dividend 5 per cent paid 15th May 1917, about ... £ 50,000
Final Dividend 10 per cent, paid 13th December (making 12½ per cent for the year) 75,000
Excess profits daily, estimated at ... 85,000
Balance carried forward 191,654
£411,654

guarantee against the everlasting inquiet which has characterised warlike France even ever since the time of Caesar. The military situation at the end of the war will show us whether such demands can be put forward. Here we are only dealing with what we wish, and with what is absolutely necessary for us."

It is interesting to compare Dr. Lanich's views about an arrangement on the Eastern frontier with the peace conditions as formulated by Herr von Kuhlmann. He writes: "A satisfied Poland would be more desirable than one that is dissatisfied, and the extension of the Baltic march to Lake Peipus means a larger territorial extension than a frontier on the Windsor or Drina. The military situation at the end of the war will decide this."

"Our military and political experts must decide whether we shall now and what is necessary for the maintenance of our food supplies, or whether we must wait for a future war to secure the land we want. The same idea must dominate us everywhere—in the West with reference to our coal and iron supplies, in the East with reference to our food and supplies. All other considerations must be thrust to one side. If we do not secure what we want now we should be rendered defenceless in a coming war, and the German nation will be left at the mercy of its enemies. The more might we are at the peace the greater will be our ability to compel our enemies to give us all that we desire for the weal of humanity. For we know that peace is secure so long as power dwells in German hands."

Dr. Lanich asks his readers not to be frightened at the idea that annexations bring with them the hatred, of the annexed populations, or that this hatred may bring about a new war. His answer is thoroughly characteristic of the Prussian spirit: "In order to avoid the danger of future war the populations of annexed provinces hostile to us should be deported, and this on a large scale. Even in the case of a German protectorate the right to deport hostile populations must be maintained. If we have reason to believe that the annexed population will oppose us in a future war we must not tolerate their existence either in the Empire or on the frontier."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

Supply Suitable Provisions for your
TABLE.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST.

A SPECIALITY

for

SHIPPERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNER BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

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Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
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King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes.—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français.
Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKIN and TIENTSIN.

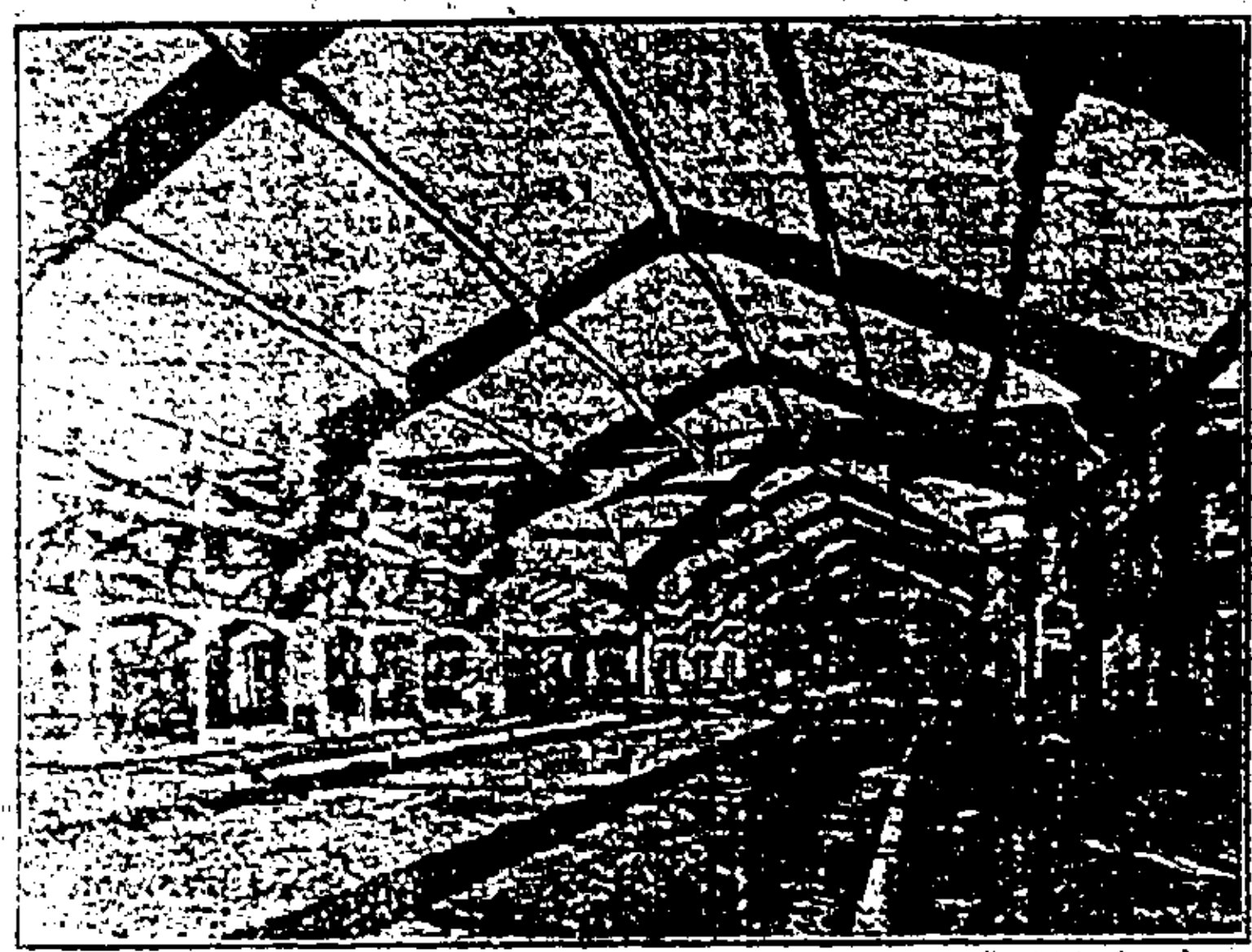
REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE-PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bonds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles, hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fire-proof safes.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced-concrete. Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns, Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air. Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Tientsin Imports.

Electrical materials imported into Tientsin during the quarter which ended in September 1917 were valued at Tls. 12,734 and for the same quarter the previous year at Tls. 1,504, showing an increase of Tls. 11,230. The value of machinery imported fell from Tls. 329,874 for the 1916 September quarter to Tls. 62,622, a difference of Tls. 267,252.

Japanese Oil Fields.

Messrs. Suzuki & Co., of Kobe, have bought the oil fields worked by the Houden Kumiai, of Echigo, and those owned by the Nambu Kumiai, of Akita, and are making arrangements to

secure more oil fields. It is expected that the firm will eventually establish a petroleum company with a capital of about ¥3,000,000.

The Shanghai Markets.

From the N. C. Daily News of April 20:—Peculiarly, the Shanghai market has been flat and lifeless, without a feature on which to hang a paragraph. Small offerings have kept prices steady and that is about all that can be said. The Kungping sale on Tuesday was limited to 120 packages, all lines averaging up steady as compared with last week, the strongest being greys. There was considerable reselling on the floor, but no demand to speak of. At the Ewo sale on Wednesday, also 120 parcels, blacks and whites were a

shade easier, with greys steady. Yuenfong's offerings are still kept down to 300 packages. Greys showed slight improvement on the last sale and blacks and whites were down a trifle, the market averaging steady. There was some small demand from Ningpo and Chekiang, from Hankow very moderately, and Northern ports seem entirely out of it. Larger auction offerings would send prices down, yet there is always the feeling that present prices are cheap when replacing costs are considered. The general unrest in the country is always a disturbing factor, preventing prices from rising as they should. Japanese have been cutting prices on their greys making outside markets easier, but there is little doing. Yarns are all dull, though the undertone is not bad.

Fluctuation of American cotton has caused some uneasiness though things looked brighter yesterday on reports of rises in cotton and Osaka yarn. Business of only a few hundred bales is reported first hand. Japanese speculators seem to have stocked up to capacity and are anxious to unload. No news from Bombay, and locally there is no movement in Indian yarn. After several falls, Osaka Staple is picking up again in sympathy with American cotton; yesterday's forenoon quotations, being:—Y.350, Y.354 70, Y.381, 00, Y.364 60, Y.364 Local cotton shows a tendency for weakness and only a small business has been done at nominal rates—Shanghai Tls. 41, Tongchow Tls. 42, Taichow Tls. 42, Ningpo Tls. 28 50, per godown. Gunnies. Calcutta prices have steadily declined during the week and the latest quotation for 24 lb. Bluestripe is Rs. 602. There is little change in the local situation, however, as freight from Calcutta is extremely scarce, and for large quantities quite unobtainable.

Tea.
Blacks:—Nothing doing.
Hankow Tea, 1st crop, 2nd crop.
Arrival 331,697 60,800
Settlements 325,910 55,000
Stocks 5,687 5,800
Ningchow Tea.
Arrival 50,060 9,143
Settlements 54,600 8,000
Stocks 1,400 1,143
Keemun Tea.
Arrival 101,643 2,689
Settlements 101,643 2,689
Stocks Nil Nil
Greens:—About 100 half chests.
Chungking have been settled for Bombay at Tls. 50 to Tls. 55.
Green Tea.
Arrival 135,637
Settlements 132,220
Stocks 3,417
Hysons.
Arrival 111,450
Settlements 43,550
Stocks 67,900
Pingsen.
Arrival 145,506
Settlements 145,506
Stocks nil.

Marriage.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Alfred Eric, of 110, Mount Street, W., and Muriel, only daughter of the late Frederick D. Saseoon, and of Mrs. Saseoon, of 17, Knightsbridge, S.W., was taken place at the Landerdale-road Synagogue, Maidenhead, on March 21.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/T	3/13 1/2
Demand	3/11 1/2
30 d/s	3/15 1/2
60 d/s	3/13 1/2
4 m/s	3/13 1/2
1/T Shanghai	Nom.
1/T Singapore	133 1/2
1/T Japan	142 1/2
1/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/T San Francisco	74 1/2
co & New York	157 1/2
1/T Java	Nom.
1/T Marks	Nom.
1/T Rangoon	4,24 1/2
Demand, Paris	4,25

BUYING.

4 m/s. L.C.	3/25 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3/24 1/2
6 m/s. L.C.	3/3
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/3
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	75 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4,39 1/2
6 m/s. France	4,44 1/2
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	74 1/2
1/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	148 1/2
Demand, Singapore	133 1/2
On Haiphong	13 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	48 1/2
Sovereign	6.35 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
H'kong 5 cts sub. \$2.00% dis.
" 10 " 1.00% dis.
Canton 20 " 7 % dis.

War Insurance on Cargo.

We believe that an immediate announcement may be expected regarding the adoption by the Government of discriminatory rates of war insurance on cargo, and that the new scheme will be put into operation at once, says the L. and O. Express of March 8. The assistance of underwriters in the transaction of the business has already been invited. A month ago the Government decided to abandon the system of flat rates of premium and to substitute rates varying according to the risks of different voyages.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital... France 45,000,000.
Paid up... 15,000,000.
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN HAI PHONG
HONGKONG YUNNANFOU

INCORPORATED IN FRANCE. Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNÉ,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Coleridge Road. Tel. 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

DOWN HILL	UP HILL	STREET	DOWN HILL	UP HILL
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.
12.30 A.M.	12.30 A.M.	12.30 A.M.	12.30 A.M.	12.30 A.M.
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.
1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.
2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.
2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.
3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.	3.00 A.M.
3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M.	3.30 A.M.
4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.	4.00 A.M.
4.30 A.M.	4.30 A.M.	4.30 A.M.	4.30 A.M.	4.30 A.M.
5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.	5.00 A.M.
5.30 A.M.	5.30 A.M.	5.30 A.M.	5.30 A.M.	5.30 A.M.
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6.30 A.M.	6.30 A.M.	6.30 A.M.	6.30 A.M.	6.30 A.M.
7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
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RIGHT CARS at 10.00 P.M.

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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital... \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...
Sterling... \$1,500,000 at 21.
— \$15,000,000
Silver... \$19,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer by their order, balances of five or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at a rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

PAID-UP CAPITAL... £1,000,000

RESERVE FUND... £1,000,000

PROFITABLE... £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

THE "GARRICK"

Tobacco and Cigarettes.

ABSOLUTELY
UNEXCELLED



ALWAYS
RELIABLE



MANUFACTURED

BY

LAMBERT & BUTLER

ENGLAND.



SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

AMERICAN TANKER SHELLED.

Big U-Boat Driven off.

An Atlantic Port, March 17.—The upper type of submarine which has been reported under construction in Germany is operating in the Atlantic, according to Carl Eckman of No. 216 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, chief officer of an American tanker which arrived here to-day. This apparently sank a 300-foot U-boat, armed with three 6-inch guns, after a forty-five minute battle on March 1.

The crew reported European waters infested with submarines. They fired upon submarines on two other occasions, in one case narrowly escaping a torpedo. The vessel arrived riddled with shrapnel. S. W. Mattiano of No. 25, South Street, New York, a wiper in the crew, was removed to a marine hospital with a wound in his leg.

"The submarine that attacked us on March 1, was twice as big as any other I have seen," said Eckman. "It had an approximate tonnage of 2,000, which means a cruising radius of three months. Her guns completely outranged our navy cannon. We could not see any one on the decks when she was shelling us; but of course the submarine was far away."

The tanker is of 6,945 tons and is owned by the V. O. O. Oil Company. She left a British port three weeks ago in ballast and is camouflaged in bright colours to imitate waves and sky. The second day out a submarine fired a torpedo which raced past the vessel's stern. A volley of shots from a gun manned by an American Navy crew forced the U-boat to dive quickly. The next night, it was learned later, this submarine sank a hospital ship at about the same spot.

At 5:30 on the evening of March 1, the chief officer reported a "hazy" directly in the course of the vessel. As the tanker was then 245 miles west of Queenstown, where bays are infrequent Captain James

Whiteside, the third officer, and the thirty-seven men of the crew rushed on deck. Binoculars showed the "hazy" was the giant submarine, waiting for the ship.

At a range of 8,000 yards the submarine opened fire, while the tanker signalled to escape torpedoes. The tanker returned it, but as she was outranged, her shells all fell short. The submarine fired seventy shots without effect. Then she decided to come closer.

With shrapnel bursting above them, the American gunners fired ninety shots. As the U-boat slowly came within range, the last twenty shots fell very close to her. The submarine fired two shots to the ship's one, despite the efforts of the American officers and crew to bring ammunition from the hold at top speed. A shrapnel shell which burst fifteen yards from the bridge wounded Mattiano.

Suddenly a shell from the American tanker appeared to land squarely on the submarine according to Eckman. The U-boat immediately ceased firing and disappeared bow first. "I am not absolutely certain that we got her," said Eckman. "It is very hard to determine this at such distances. She might have submerged because it was too hot for her on the surface, but it looked as if she was hit."

That night three sets of signal lights close to the water were sighted near the ship, which was travelling with all lights out. It was thought that these were the signals of a flotta of submarines which were attempting to relocate the tanker. The navy officer was unable to decode these signals, as would have been possible had they been the lights of friendly vessels.

No more submarines were sighted until March 4. On that day a dripping periscope poked itself jauntily out of the waves off the port beam. The ship zigzagged while the gun crew fired our shots. This submarine immediately submerged. The tanker was struck in two places by shells from the large U-boat but was not seriously damaged.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General Deliveries daily from the District Post Office except on Sunday and Public Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo that on and after 1st April 1918 the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 30 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mongolia and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. 1/6
Do. 3 lbs. to 7 lbs. 2/6
Do. 7 lbs. to 11 lbs. 3/6
Do. 11 lbs. to 23 lbs. 4/6

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—5th May, 9 a.m.

Saigon—5th May, 9 a.m.

Bangkok—5th May, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 6th May.

Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Sydney—6th May, Registration 2.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Swatow—6th May, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria B.C.—6th May, Registration 8.15 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

Straits, Ceylon and India via Bombay—6th May, Registration 1.15 p.m. Letters 2 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via Victoria B.C.—6th May, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, 7th May.

Shanghai and North China—7th May, 1 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Poochow—7th May, Noon.

Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Sydney—7th May, Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—7th May, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe—8th May, Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 9th May.

Swatow, Amoy, Poochow via Takao and Amoy—9th May, 7 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—9th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—9th May, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 10th May.

Swatow, Amoy and Poochow—10th May, Noon.

Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port Da Win and New Guinea via Thursday Island—10th May, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Islands—11th May, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 11th May.

Tientsin—11th May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—11th May, 2 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 3d. 12h. 10m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased considerably in the vicinity of Shanghai, and moderately to slightly elsewhere; a depression is indicated over Hongkong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st 5.58 inch against an average of 12.31 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Districts Forecast

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, some rain.

2 Formosa Channel The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

May 3 a.m.

Station Hour Barometer Temperature Humidity Wind Direction Force Weather

Vostock 6a 29.85 61 91 sse 4 0

Nomuro 5a 29.84 58 104 sse 4 0

Makodate 29.84 62 80 0 0

Kobe 29.83 70 89 ene 1 0

Nagasaki 29.84 70 95 sse 1 0

Oshima 29.87 72 92 0 0

Ishiyama 29.87 72 92 0 0

Donin 29.87 72 92 0 0

Wharfedale 29.87 72 92 0 0

Manila 29.87 72 92 0 0

Amoy 29.87 72 92 0 0

Swatow 29.87 72 92 0 0

Taihou 29.87 72 92 0 0

Taihu 29.87 72 92 0 0

Taiwan 29.87 72 92 0 0

Koban 29.87 72 92 0 0

Poore 29.87 72 92 0 0

Canton 29.87 72 92 0 0

H'kong 29.87 72 92 0 0

Gap Rock 29.87 72 92 0 0

Macao 29.87 72 92 0 0

Wachow 29.87 72 92 0 0

Falcho 29.87 72 92 0 0

Holbow 29.87 72 92 0 0

Phuhen 29.87 72 92 0 0

Tourane 29.87 72 92 0 0

O. St. J. 29.87 72 92 0 0

Apaziti 29.87 72 92 0 0

Dagupan 29.87 72 92 0 0

Manila 29.87 72 92 0 0

Legaspi 29.87 72 92 0 0

Iloilo 29.87 72 92 0 0

Surigao 29.87 72 92 0 0

Guam 29.87 72 92 0 0

Luzon 29.87 72 92 0 0

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, May 3, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 29.85 29.84 29.81

Temperature 76 73 78

Humidity 85 91 83

Wind Direction E. S.E. E.

Force 3 4 3

Weather 0 0 0

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.41

Highest open air temperature of the day 76

H.K. Observatory, May 3, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 29th Apr. to 6th May.

High Water Mean Time.

Low Water Mean Time.

Mon. 29th 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Tues. 30th 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Wed. 31st 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Thurs. 1st 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Fri. 2nd 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Sat. 3rd 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Sun. 4th 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Mon. 5th 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Tues. 6th 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Mon. morning, a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

MAY, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, 1918.

"THE FATAL RING."

Episode 15.

Episode 16.

"THE DAGGER DUEL."

"THE DOUBLE DISGUISE."

"FRAGMENTS FROM FRANCE."

CAPTAIN BRUCE BAIRNSFATHE'S CARTOONS.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from D. V. Stevenson Esq. to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 9th May, 1918.

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at his residence "Stanton Lodge" Mount Parish (Kennedy Road).

The Whole of his Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Tapestry covered couches & armchairs, blackwood armchairs & teapots, teak writing tables & bookcases, tea & occasional tables, tapestry & cretonne curtains, carpets, ornaments, etc. etc.

Teak dining table & chairs, fine teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, card tables, flower stands, ice chest, brass fender, dinner service, electro-plated ware, cutlery, glassware electric table fans, etc. etc.

Teak twin bedsteads, single & double teak wardrobes, dressing tables, tiled washstands toilet sets, etc. etc.

Also

A Large Quantity of plants in pots

And

A few pictures by Lawson Wood.

N.B. most of the above furniture made by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., & Wm. Powell Ltd.

On view from Wednesday, the 8th inst.

Catalogue on application

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

TUESDAY

the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street

Victoria, Hongkong

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate in Barker Road at The Peak and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 2 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as

"TUSCULUM"

and garden tennis court thereto attached

IN ONE LOT

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29.93 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.

Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7830 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

MESSRS. DEACON LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,

1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Vendors' Solicitors.

or

to MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Barnett at 11 Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings on SATURDAY, the 11th May at 12 o'clock NOON for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to